The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

3 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1920. TWO ANNAS

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment.

ELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENCE—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS—THE GUARANTY TRUST CO., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	12,60,00,000
Paid-up Capital	1,50,99,225
Subscribed Capital	7,53,99,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart.
Sir Henry Procter, Kt.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rirington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
Secretary:—F. E. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. Interest balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 46, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs 1 lakh

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 37,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

London	Yokohama	Karenko
New York	Moji	Keelung
Shanghai	Amoy	Mukong
Hongkong	Canton	Taitoh
Singapore	Foochow	Shinchiku
Batavia	Bankow	Taichu
Semarang	Kiukiang	Taman
Soorabaya	Swatow	Takow
Tokyo	Keijo	Tamsui
Kobe	Chefoo	Towen
Osaka	Kirin	Bangkok

The Bank has also a large number Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 3,60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 1,80,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 2,30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Binguenashi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabura-cho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nikama	Yawai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	21,06,060	0	0
Capital Subscribed	21,06,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,55,790	0	0
Reserve Funds	13,20,502	9	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundhur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I Khan	Jhelum	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Karachi	Simla
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs	15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

With which are incorporated

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd., and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa, the Transvaal, Natal and Orange River Colony, the Rhodesian Government, the Imperial Government, etc.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,250,000
FULL POWER TO INCREASE TO £4,500,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE £3,915,000

HEAD OFFICE: CAPE TOWN.
LONDON OFFICES: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C. and 13, St. Swithin's Lane, and 28, Cockspur Street, (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE: 68, William Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Rue Courtal.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Rue Maillot.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Lyons, Marseilles and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from £100 to £5,000; interest on balances exceeding £5,000 subject to special arrangement.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.

City Buildings,
9th, Hornby Road.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Aden, Colombo, Mauritius, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Jinja, Entebbe, Kisumu, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Moshi, Arusha, Tabora, Mwanza, Kilindini, Kigoma, Beira, Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali, Gatooma, Que Que, Fort Victoria, Livingstone, Lusaka, Ndola, Broken Hill, Abercorn, Kitwe, Luanshya, Mufulira, Nkana, Kafue, Port Herald, Blantyre, Zomba, Lilongwe, Port Amelia, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London, Pietermaritzburg, Germiston, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Springs, Krugersdorp, Potchefstroom, Klerksdorp, Vereeniging, Vryburg, Kimberley, Mafeking, Pretoria, Middelburg, Nelspruit, Barberton, Ermelo, Standerton, Volksrust, Newcastle, Dundee, Ladysmith, Harrismith, Bloemfontein, Winburg, Kroonstad, Jagersfontein, Ficksburg, Wepener, Aliwal North, Queenstown, Cradock, Grahamstown, Uitenhage, Port Alfred, Graaff Reinet, Somerset East, Cookhouse, Middelburg, Steytlerville, Humansdorp, Knysna, George, Oudtshoorn, Mossel Bay, Riversdale, Swellendam, Worcester, Paarl, Wellington, Stellenbosch, Malmesbury, Moorreesburg, Piketberg, Vredendal, Clanwilliam, Calvinia, Vanrhynsdorp, Port Nolloth, Springbok, Upington, Kenhardt, Prieska, Hopetown, Kuruman, Vryburg, Mafeking, Gaberones, Francistown, Selukwe, Gwelo, Bulawayo, Wankie, Victoria Falls, Livingstone, Lusaka, Ndola, Kitwe, Broken Hill, Abercorn, Fort Jameson, Port Herald, Blantyre, Zomba, Lilongwe, Port Amelia, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Quelimane, Tete, Chinde, Mozambique, Nacala, Antsirabe, Tananarive, Majunga, Tamatave, Diego Suarez, Port Louis, Rose Hill, Curepipe, Mahebourg, Seychelles, Aden, Hodeida, Mocha, Perim, Muscat, Bushire, Lingah, Bahrein, Basrah, Baghdad, Mosul, Kirkuk, Hillah, Kerbela, Najaf, Amara, Nasiriyah, Kut-el-Amara, Ahwaz, Abadan, Mohammerah, Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Quetta, Jacobabad, Shikarpur, Multan, Lahore, Amritsar, Ferozepore, Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Agra, Jhansi, Gwalior, Indore, Ujjain, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Mahuva, Porbandar, Veraval, Junagadh, Surat, Broach, Baroda, Dohad, Godhra, Nadiad, Anand, Cambay, Poona, Kirkee, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Gadag, Hubli, Karwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cochin, Alleppey, Quilon, Trivandrum, Madras, Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Rajahmundry, Bezwada, Guntur, Masulipatam, Nellore, Madura, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Karaikal, Tuticorin, Kandy, Colombo, Galle, Penang, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Taiping, Seremban, Malacca, Batavia, Soerabaya, Semarang, Sourabaya, Bandoeng, Medan, Sabang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Osaka, Manila, Iloilo, Cebu, Zamboanga, Davao, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Vinh, Tourane, Pnompenh, Bangkok, Chiengmai, Rangoon, Mandalay, Moulmein, Akyab, Bassein, Sandoway, Prome, Henzada, Myaungmya, Maubin, Pakokku, Monywa, Shwebo, Myitkyina, Bhamo, Lashio, Taunggyi, Kengtung, Meiktila, Myingyan, Minbu, Thayetmyo, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Toungoo, Insein, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Victoria Point, Penang, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Taiping, Seremban, Malacca, Batavia, Soerabaya, Semarang, Sourabaya, Bandoeng, Medan, Sabang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Osaka, Manila, Iloilo, Cebu, Zamboanga, Davao, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Vinh, Tourane, Pnompenh, Bangkok, Chiengmai, Rangoon, Mandalay, Moulmein, Akyab, Bassein, Sandoway, Prome, Henzada, Myaungmya, Maubin, Pakokku, Monywa, Shwebo, Myitkyina, Bhamo, Lashio, Taunggyi, Kengtung, Meiktila, Myingyan, Minbu, Thayetmyo, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Toungoo, Insein, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Victoria Point.

Authorised Capital	£4,000,000
Called up Capital	£800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£800,000
Reserve Fund	£110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T., (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir James Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H. Batty, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,407

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuendas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN BINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director.

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HATS

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS.

Jockey Hats	at Rs. 15/- each
Georgette Hats	at ,, 15/-
Gold or Silver Embroidered Hats,	at Rs. 20/-
Tanchanta Hats	at Rs. 10 & Rs. 12/8 each

AHMED E ESAALI,

MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESS MAKER.

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 479.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,250,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:
Batavia, Bombay, Bankok, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Frankfort, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed thereon at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent. per annum on the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 307.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Comptroller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAN & Co., Managing Agents.

P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

119, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

OUR IDEAL—
Perfection produces Popularity
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

LIFE ASSURANCE

Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?

MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST

It will repay you to send for a copy.

Funds and assets over Rs 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000

Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee).

According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Institution in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Estd. 1891.

Head Office:	Chief Agents:
309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.	D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOYALTY."

THE S. S. "LOYALTY" is expected to sail from Bombay to Marseilles in the Second Week of February, 1919, carrying First Class "A", First Class "B" and Second Class passengers.

The following are the fares from Bombay to Marseilles.

(Single fare.)

1st Class "A"	Rs. [illegible]
1st Class "B"	Rs. [illegible]
2nd Class	Rs. 425

No berth will be registered without a payment of deposit of Rs. 200.

Children over three and under 12 years are charged half fare. One child under three (if with parents free; no berth allotted). Each additional child under three years, one-quarter of full fare. Children paying quarter or half fare are only allotted berths in the ratio of one berth for each two.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more fares for families.

2 Children between 3 and 12 will be counted as one full fares

336 lbs. (3 cwts.) as luggage allowed free for 1st Class.

168 lbs. (1½ cwts.) as luggage allowed free for 2nd Class.

Extra baggage will be charged at Rs. 10 per cwt.

For further particulars please apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.

Telegraphic Address "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c.

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE OF SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

WANTED

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 32, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA

Mammoth stock of
Glassware, Platedware, Enamalware, Crockery, Cutlery, etc., etc.

ALLADIN DHANJI

SHOP
No. 33
Shaik Memon Street
BOMBAY.

SHOWROOM
6/7 Lohar Chawl
Crawford Market
BOMBAY

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

X'MAS
CONKLIN'S
SELF FILLING
FOUNTAIN PEN
Non leakable
is an
Appreciated Gift
World Over
Also 'RELIABLE
FOUNTAIN PENS
Price Rs. 4-8-0 and
upwards
To be had of :—

Bhimji Jayraj & Co.,
251, Hornby Road, Fort,

UNBREAKABLE CHIMNEYS for strong bright light for Kerosene
Wall, Table or Hanging Lamps.
Special quotations to Wholesale Merchants, send an anna stamp for illustrated catalogue.
DAVDA & Co.,
Patent Chimney Manufacturers,
MUMBADEVI, BOMBAY No. 3.
C B. 783

M. PONDA & Co.
Machinery, Hardware and Timber Merchants and Suppliers of Building Materials. Stock also Miscellaneous Stores required by Railways, Public Works, Water Works and Municipalities
Godowns at :—
Ghorupdev and Lohar Street,
Offices :—
Lohar Street, Kalbadevi,
BOMBAY.
Telegrams :—"SYLVAN."

FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING Co.
19-40, Meadows Street
FORT. BOMBAY.

THE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE.

The Doctor is essential for your Health,
The Lawyer is essential for your person and property,
The Merchant is essential for your necessities in Life,
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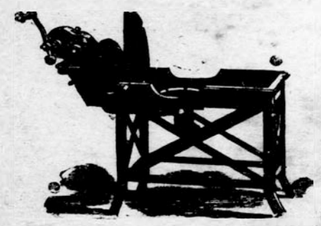

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BRANCHES :—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jhansi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL		Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	(30-7-19)	Rs. 49,50,000
RESERVE FUND		Rs. 11,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
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Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
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...E NATIONS
...UL RICHARD
...N INTRODUCTION
BY
...ANATH TAGORE

THIS BOOK
...hman with true idsrit-
...lays bare the causes of
... ages, and enunciates
... that lasting peace can
...d in the free dedica-
... Nations their
...e service Humanity.

OPINIONS.

"When I met Monsieur Richard in Japan I became more reassured in my mind about the higher era of civilization than when I read about the big schemes which the politicians are formulating for ushering the age of peace into the world.....When gigantic forces of destruction were holding their orgies of fury, I saw this solitary young Frenchman, unknown to fame, ...face beaming with the lights of the new dawn and his voice vibrating with the message of new life, and I felt sure that the great To-morrow has already come, though not registered in the Calendar of the statesmen."

—RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Some Extracts from the Book.

Is it asking too much of the nations of to-day to be civilised nations, putting into practice the principles of the civilised man?

No nation lives but through the services it renders to Humanity.

The struggle for life is changing into union for life.

"Peace" had come to imply a state of things which permitted the big nations to treat the little nations as they pleased.

The longer the war goes on, the more the reasons for waging the war increase, some being less and less desirous of losing what they have gained, the others more and more desirous of regaining what they have lost.

Even while wishing for peace, selfishness makes war inevitable.

Beyond the Europe which is dying, there is another Europe which is preparing to live.

It is when their conflicts separate them that the people learn how close they are to one another.

Of what uses are the enterprises of pacifism when peace is not in the hearts of men?

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THE WEATHER

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.882	inches
Temperature of Air	78.5	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.3	"
Dew Point	64.8	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.646	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87.6	"
Minimum do.	70.5	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	,E'NE,'NW.	
Movement of Wind	171	Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time		Depth on Still.	
	Jan	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Jan.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri.	2	m. 7	13	26	1	2	m 1	36	18	0
		8	54a	27	4		2	0a	21	8
Sat.	3	m 1	57	28	2	3	m 8	11	17	2
		2	8a	26	7		7	46a		
Sun.	4	m 2	31	27	8	4	m 8	51	20	1
		2	58	25	2		8	26a	16	
Mon.	5	m 10	26	27	7	5	m 4	40	18	2
		11	26a	30	6		4	54a	14	2
Tues.	6	m 11	18	28	0	6	m 5	28	17	9
							5	20a	14	5
Wed	7	m 0	8	30	10	7	m 6	14	17	6
		0	8a	28	2		6	4a	14	1
Thu.	8	m 0	49	30	0	8	m 6	59	16	11
		0	56a	28	0		6	46a	15	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan	2 (Friday)	Sunrise	7h. 12m.	Su set.	6h.13m
,,	3 (Saturday)	,,	7h. 13m.	,,	6h.15m
,,	4 (Sunday)	,,	7h. 10m.	,,	6h.10m
,,	5 (Monday)	,,	7h. 13m.	,,	6h 15m
,,	6 (Tuesday)	,,	7h. 13m.	,,	6h.15m
,,	7 (Wednesday	,,	7h.14m.	,,	6h.16m
,,	8 (Thursday)	,,	7h 14m.	,,	6h.17m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	7d.	3h.	33-5m. p.m
Last Quarter	14d.	11h.	38-4m. a.m
New Moon	22d.	4h.	25-2m. p.m
First Quarter	30d.	10h	55 0m. a.m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 2nd January, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the extreme north, while skies remain clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—The sky continues clear. Night temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in lower Sind and at a few stations in Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect at Ajmer; night temperature is also lower than usual in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in south Gujarat and south-west Kathiawar. Humidity is in excess in Cutch, but is in defect in Central India West. Night temperature is much below the average at Bhuj and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is generally below normal both by day and night.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Both the day and night temperatures are in slight excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at most places. Night temperature is lower than usual at Nizamabad and higher at Belgaum.

General Remarks.—The depression which lay yesterday west of Colombo appears to have moved in a north-westerly direction and to-day lies off the north Malabar coast. It has determined nearly general rain on the Coromandel coast, and inland at Bangalore and Cuddapah and local in south Malabar; the noteworthy fals being 3.93in at Madras and 1.50in. at Trichinopoly. Temperature continues low over the greater part of northern India.

Rainfall is likely to extend in north Malabar and may decrease on the Coromandel coast.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 1st January, 1920:—

Incomplete information from southern India indicates a storm of slight or moderate intensity to the west of Colombo. Rainfall has probably been nearly general in south-east Madras, Cuddalore and Trichinopoly reporting three inches each. The western disturbance is causing moderate cloud along the north-west frontier.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 2nd January, 1920, was 29.160 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming given.

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INDICATED IN:—Students; Brain workers; Persons tired after day's work; suckling mothers; persons losing flesh otherwise well; convalescence; Nervous breakdown; wrecked mentality; Loss of Memory; constipation; Insomnia; Anemia; Debility; Malnutrition; Loss of vital fluids; Premature old look. Liver complaints.

Taken in Winter, renders the Physique defiant of cold.

Price Rs. 3/- per bottle of 100 doses, V. P. charges 5 as.

VIEWS OF RESPECTABLE USERS:

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K. A. Kulkarni, Esq., B.A., Nagpur, says:—"ELIXIR (G.B.P.) has done me an appreciable service."

Mrs......of Chingleput:—"I have taken 1 bottle of your ELIXIR and gained 3 lbs. in weight."

Mrs......(An English Lady) of Calcutta writes:—"I feel better to some extent after taking the ELIXIR and I think picking up a little flesh" (suffering from Dyspepsia past 10 years.)

Prof. Phani Bhusan Chatterjea, M.A., Victoria College, Cooch Behar, writes:—"Very best of its kind. Acted marvellously even when Manola failed."

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No more trouble, worry and expense.
No more loss of money and time,

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WRITE TO-DAY

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"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

A RARE SPECIFIC FO... E CURE OF DIABE...

Of the many testimon... which have been recorded to him by those who have got completely cured by his treatment, the following are taken at random:—

Mr. BHAILAL V. KOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Lamington Road, Bombay, writes on 20-7-1919.

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "diabetes" for over 4 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease, that could not at all be controlled before began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a Diabetes Specialist in name but a *specialist indeed in reality.*

My specific gravity which was 1033 in the beginning of course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce fell down from 24 to nil while sediments were not at all visible.

After conducting the analysis of urine of the above named patient Mr. Bhailal V. Kothari and other two patients, has undergone a complete course of treatment for "Diabetes" under the said Dr. S. R. Iyengar, "Diabetes specialist."

The following is the result obtained:—

True abstract from the memorandum Nos. 963, 1906 and 2024 of 19/20 issued by Dr. L. L. Joshi, M.D., B.Sc., D.T.M., F.C.S., Municipal Analysist, Bombay, on 2-8-19, 3-11-19 and 6-11-19 ...tes:—

Sp. gravity 1003; 1006 and 1015 colour, pale yellow; reaction, acid; indican, nil; albumen, nil, sugar, nil.

RAO BAHADUR KESHAVLAL G. TRIVADY, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Bombay Presidency (and Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State), writes:—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the efficacy of the Medicines of Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, DIABETES SPECIALIST of Madras I was under his treatment for six weeks in course of which the specific gravity of Urine fell from 1038 to 1015 degrees, and sugar which was considerable in the beginning, became always most imperceptible—which means a wonderful cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before. I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality of his drugs which seem to be purely vegetable drugs.

Mr. N. K. KARODE, Chemical Analyser, Junagadh State, writes on 2nd December, 1918:—I am glad to certify that Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, treated Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivadi in 1916 for Diabetes and effected cure in the course of about six weeks. At the commencement of the treatment the Sp. Gr. of his urine was 1038 and it gradually fell to 1015 and accordingly the quantity of sugar also decreased and came down almost to normal. Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment seems to consist of native drugs and the effect is marvellous. I am of opinion that anybody suffering from this disease should take benefit of Dr. Iyengar's treatment.

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opp. Cama Baug,
Khetwadi Main Road,
Girgaum, Bombay.

Telegrams:—"DIABETES," Bombay.

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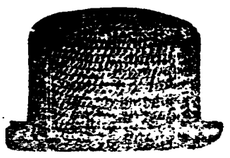

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RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION.

Antifat, Cancer, Hydrocele, Piles, Elephantiases, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis, Asthma, Diabetes, Consumption, Female skin and eyes diseases. Hours 7 to a.m., and p.m. Advise Fee Rs. 2 (Two only) consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath.

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M.B.E.H. (London).
No. 2, 3rd Bholvada, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any portions of the undermentioned new material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, 12th January.

The quantities detailed are approximate.

Nails iron wire, 1in., 50 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 1½in., 50 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 2in., 10 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 2½in. 20 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 3in., Q. 3-13 lbs.
Nails iron wires, 3½in., 5 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 3¾in., 15 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 4½in., 5 cwts.
Neils iron wire 5in., 5 cwts.
Pins split 1½in. by 5/32in., 200 gross.
Pins split 1½in. by 3/16in., 200 gross.
Pins split 1¾in. by 3/16in., 100 gross.
Pins split 2in. by 3/16in., 100 gross.
Pins split 1¼in. by ¼in., 300 gross.
Pins split 2in. by ¼in., 200 gross.
Pins split 2½in. by ¼in., 200 gross.
Pins split 2½in. by 5/16in., 10 gross.
Pins split 3in. by 5/16in., 200 gross.
Pins split 3½in. by 3/8in., 100 gross.
Pins split 3in. by 3/8in., 5 gross.
Pins split 2½in. by 3/8in., 5 gross.
Pins split 4in. by 3/8in., 5 gross.
Shafting Mild Steel bright 20ft. by 3in., 20 No.
Shafting Mild Steel bright 20ft. by 2½in., 20 No.

The material is at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR HARDWARE."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12-12-1919.

7148

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

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The quantities detailed are approximate.

Brass tubing 1 5/16in. outside dia. by 12G. by 10ft. 100 No.
Brass tubing 1in. outside dia. by 12G. by 10ft., 100 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 1/4in. by 14G. by 10ft. 6 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia 5/16in. by 12G. by 10ft., 2 cwts.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 7/16in. by 12G. by 10ft., 400 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 5/8in. by 17G. by 10ft., 10 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 3/4in. by 16G. by 10ft., 15 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 1¼in. by 15G. by 10ft., 15 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 2 3/8in. by 15G. by 10ft. 20 No.
Solder, soft, 20 cwts.
Spelter, brazing or solder hard, 10 cwts.
Spelter, ingot, 50 cwts.
Steel, gauze, galvd. 64 meshes by 36in. wide 500 sq. ft.
Steel, wire netting galvd. ½in. mesh by 20G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 200 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd., 1in. mesh by 18G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 260 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd., 1in. mesh by 18G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 1,000 sq. ft.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 1¼in. mesh by 19G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 5 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 1¼in. mesh by 19G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 40 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 2in. mesh by 17G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 400 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 2in. mesh by 18G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 60 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 1¾in. mesh by 16G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 6 rolls.

The material is at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR METALS."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12-12-1919.

7146

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any portions of the undermentioned new material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, 12th January.

The quantities detailed are approximate.

Belting, hair, 4in., 1000 Rft.
Belting, hair, 4½in., 2000 Rft.
Belting, hair, 5in., 1000 Rft.
Cork, granulated, 100 cwts.
Corks, small for phials, 200000 No.
Receptacles cook house, M.S., 2½ galls. capacity, 100 No.
Rings, I. R. for gauge glasses 1/2in. dia., 10000 No.
Rings, I. R. for gauge glasses 5/8in. dia., 20000 No.
Rings, I. R. for gauge glasses 3/4in. dia., 20000 No.
Rope coir, 3in. cir., 100 cwts.
Rope coir, 3½in. cir., 100 cwts.
Rope coir, 4in. cir., 50 cwts.
Rope coir hawser 8in. cir., 20 cwts.
Rope coir hawser 9in. cir., 20 cwts.
Rope hemp hawser 14in. cir., 20 cwts.
Rope, Manilla, 1½in. cir., 1 cwt.
Rope, Manilla, 1in. cir., 1 cwt.
Rope, Manilla, 3½in. cir., 10 cwts.
Rope, jute, 1in., 20 cwts.
Slate, eternite, roofing 15 3/4in. by 8in. 200 No.
Spirits of wine, methylated, 1500 galls.
Sand, moulders, 200 cwts.

The material is at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR MISCELLANEOUS STORES."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12-12-1919.

7147

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any portions of the undermentioned new material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, 12th January, 1920.

The quantities detailed are approximate.

I.—TOOLS.

Beaters, cast steel, solid eye 7 lbs., 2000 No.
Emery wheels, 12in. by 1/2in., by 1in. hole, 20 No.
Emery wheels, 14in. by 1in. by 1in. hole, 20 No.
Emery wheels, 16in. by 2in. by 1in. hole, 10 No.
Emery wheels, cutters for, 20 No.
Emery wheels, dressers for, 10 No.

II.—RAILWAY MATERIAL.

Gauges rail platelayers metre gauge, 40 No.
Gauges rail platelayers broad gauge, 40 No.
Jim crows, 2 3/4in. dia. of screw by 24in. span for 90 lb. rails, 30 No.
Jim crows, 2 1/2in. dia. of screw by 24in. span for 65 lb. rails, 30 No.

The material is at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Separate tenders must be sent in for I. and II. above in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR TOOLS" and "TENDER FOR RAILWAY MATERIALS."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12-12-1919.

7149

COTTON PRESS FOR SALE,

THE following Cotton Press which is new and unerected is for sale at Amara, Mesopotamia. It is in charge of the Disposals Commissioner, Baghdad.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the press and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, Ballard Road, Bombay up to noon on Monday, 19th January, 1920.

Hydraulic Cotton Press by Nasmyth Wilson and Sons.

25 H.P. Steam Engine by Ransomes Simm and Sons with Lancashire Boiler by Tinkers Ltd. (Hythe).

Pumps, trolleys, cutting machines, winches, fire bricks, etc. The Press is reported to be suitable also for wool Liquorice and Bhoosa.

It can be seen at Amara, Mesopotamia, on application to the Officer Commanding, R. A. S. C.

Tenders must be at a rate F.O.B. Bombay.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and condition of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales) at Re 1 per copy.

To each tender form is attached a detailed specification of the material.

Delivery will be given within 60 days of date of closing of tenders.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales)
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 2nd Decr., 1919.

6512

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta, up to TUESDAY, the 20th January, 1920, for the purchase of two W. I. F. type Babcock and Wilcox water tube boilers.

The boilers are in good condition, and offers will be considered for one or both of them.

Full particulars can be furnished of the boilers, or they may be inspected at the Gun and Shell Factory, Ishapore, on application to the Assistant Superintendent of the Factory.

Tender forms, to which is attached a notification embodying the terms and conditions governing the sale, can be had on application to the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, Calcutta, and the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Custom House, Ballard Road, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1 (One) per copy. The form will however, be issued free to Railways and other Government Departments.

All tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the covers superscribed "Tenders for the purchase of boilers."

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales).

Indian Munitions Board,
19-A, Chowringhee,
Calcutta.

7471

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

NEW ISSUE OF SHARES.

SHAREHOLDERS on the Bombay Register who applied for more shares of the new issue than they were entitled to are informed that there are no additional shares available and the deposit money paid by them in respect of applications for additional shares will be refunded at the Bombay Branch of the Bank upon presentation of the relative receipt.

7417

NOTICE.

WANTED—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Hubli Municipality on the permanent establishment on pay Rs. 50, plus Rs. 10 conveyance allowance, per month.

Persons having experience of Municipal sanitation and knowing English and Kanarese, need only apply to the undersigned before the 15th proximo with copies of testimonials.

T. M. KAZI,
Chief Officer,
Hubli Municipality.

Hubli, 28th December, 1919.

7472

NOTICE.

WE have this day ADMITTED Mr. MULRAJ KHETSEY, a PARTNER in our Firm.

DAMODAR KHETSEY.

7135

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta, up to THURSDAY, the 15th January, 1920, for the purchase of the following materials:—

			Approximate total weight, No.	Cwts
Mild Steel Angles		45' x 3½" x 5" x ½	16	67
" "	"	45' x 3½" x 6" x ½	2	10
" "	"	50' x 5" x 5" x 1⅛"	20	194
" "	"	50' x 3½" x 6" x ⅝"	28	145
" "	"	50' x 5" x 5" x ⅞"	20	161
" "	Channels	50' x 9" x 3½" x ⅜"	5	57
" "	Plates	12' x 4' x ⅜"	218	709
" "	"	6' x 2½' x ⅛"	11	19
" "	"	10' x 2½' to 3' x ⅛"	5	16
" "	"	12" x 4' x ½"	15	98
" "	"	20' x 4' x ⅜"	150	1875
" "	"	8' x 4' x ½"	8	46
" "	"	35" x 7" x ½"	3	131
" "	"	35' x 7½" x ½"	3	141
" "	"	35' x 5½" x ⅝"	6	232
" "	"	35' x 6' x ⅝"	6	253
" "	"	35' x 6½' x ⅝"	6	271
" "	"	35' x 7" x ⅝"	2	5
" "	"	35' x 7½' x ⅝"	3	158
" "	"	35' x 6½' x ¾"	5	254
" "	"	35' x 5½' x ¾"	5	236
" "	"	35' x 6' x ¾"	5	268
" "	"	35' x 6½' x ¾"	6	279
" "	"	35' x 7' x ¾"	6	301
" "	"	35' x 7½' x ¾"	6	322
" "	"	35' x 5½' x ⅞"	2	103
" "	"	35' x 6' x ⅞"	3	169
" "	"	35' x 6½' x ⅞"	3	183
" "	"	35' x 7' x ⅞"	4	263
" "	"	35' x 7½' x ⅞"	4	281

All the material is in good condition, and offers will be considered for the whole or for a portion.

The angles and channels can be inspected at the Howrah General Stores, East Indian Railway, on application to the Superintendent, E. I. Railway Store Depot, and applications to inspect the plates should be made to the Controller of Munitions, Karachi, where the plates are.

Tender forms to which is attached a notification embodying the terms and conditions governing the sale, can be had on application to the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, Calcutta, the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Custom House, Ballard Road, Bombay, and the Controller of Munitions, Karachi, on payment of Re. 1 (One) per copy. The form will, however, be issued free to Railways and Government Departments.

All tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the covers superscribed "Tender for the purchase of Mild Steel Angles, Channels and Plates."

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales).

Indian Munitions Board,
19-A, Chowringhee,
Calcutta.

7470

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of a quantity of the undermentioned material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay up to noon on MONDAY, 26th January, 1920.

Mild Steel Flats.
Mild Steel Rounds.
Mild Steel Half Rounds.
Mild Steel Squares.
Mild Steel Angles.
Mild Steel Tees.
Mild Steel Channels.
Mild Steel Plates and Sheets.

Details of the quantities and sizes available may be obtained on application to the Controller (Sales), Bombay.

The material may be inspected at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders may be for any quantity and must be at a rate per hundredweight.

Tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR MILD STEEL."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 18-12-1919.

7353

THE INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any number of the undermentioned rolled steel beams and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay up to noon on MONDAY 19th January, 1920.

NEW BEAMS.

		No.
3" by 1½" by 28' to 31'	... ...	15
4" by 2½" by 16' to 40'	... ...	50
4" by 3" by 16' to 36'	... ...	15
4½" by 1⅝" by 23' to 30'	... ...	30
6" by 3" by 14', 15' and 17'	...	16
6" by 3" by 16' ...	... ...	200
6" by 4" by 16' ...	... ...	50
8" by 4" by 24' ...	... ...	50
9" by 4" by 24' ...	... ...	60
9" by 7" by 13' to 40'	... ...	15
15" by 5" by 15' to 20'	... ...	15

SECOND HAND BEAMS.

12" by 6" by 24' to 38'	... ...	60
16" by 6" by 27' to 37'	... ...	10
16" by 7" by 34' ...	... ...	6

A detailed list of the above new second hand beams which includes also some beams of other sections can be had on application to the Controller (Sales), Bombay.

The beams are at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders must be at a rate per hundredweight and must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR ROLLED STEEL BEAMS."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller, (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.

New Custom House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 18th December, 1919.

7308

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES. LTD.

NOTICE

THE TRANSFER DEPARTMENT of the above Company will be OPENED from MONDAY, the 5th day of January, 1920, and Transfer Forms with Documents of Title will be accepted for Transfer between the hours of 12 noon to 3-30 p.m. from that day.

Shareholders who have not yet paid in their allotment moneys, are requested to do so on or before the 17th instant, after which no payment will be accepted.

Allotment Letters have already been posted to Shareholders and those Shareholders who have not received their Allotment Letters, should communicate with the undersigned.

(Sd.) TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS,
Managing Director.

Canada Building, Fort,
Bombay, 1st January, 1920.

7453

THE MALABAR TIMBER CO., LTD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be OPENED on and from 8th January, 1919, and Transfer Deeds will be accepted for registration with the approval of Directors, at either the Registered Office of the Company in Bombay or the Branch Office near Pirmasha's Roja, Ahmedabad, on week days from 11-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Persons who hold more than one share and are desirous of having their Allotment Letters split up into separate numbers, are requested to present the same at either of the above offices. Such Allotment Letters will be exchanged for split Tickets in due course.

Those Allottees who have not yet paid in their Allotment money, are requested to do so at once at either the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., or the International Banking Corporation and their Branches.

For Jagabhai Manibhai & Co.,
N. H. SETALVAD,
Asst. Manager.

90, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

N.B.—The premises of the Registered Office in Bombay have another entrance at the back in Eldon Road facing the Bombay High Court.

7450

NOTICE.

WE have pleasure to announce that we are appointed SOLE AGENTS for the famous "LIGHT-RUNNING FOX" and "SEVEN POUND PORTABLE FOX" Typewriters for the Presidency of Bombay. A shipment of both the models is shortly expected

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.
36, Churchgate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

7427

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. S. MEYERS, of Bombay has agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 54, Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay (in the Mercantile Bank Buildings) within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same if any will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure; since redeemed with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Peddar Road; in Bombay and in the Registeration District of Bombay; containing by admeasurement 4043 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 17 and 456, New Nos A/85, B/2425, Old Survey Nos. 81-81 and New Survey Nos. 2/7130, 3/7122 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3483 (1). St. No. 22-26 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Hunsraj Thakersee, on or towards the East by the Pedder Road aforesaid, on or towards the south by the property of Gulam Hoosein Ladhabhoy and on or towards the West by the property of Hormusji Muncherji Cama.

Dated this 30th day of December, 1919.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7437

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KAIKHUSHRO COWASJI PATELL Bai JERBAI HORMUSJI LILAUWALLA, formerly of Bandra, but now of Bombay Parsis and R. C. BYRAMJEE, formerly of Bombay Parsi, but now residing at Rouen in France, three of the Surviving Trustees of an Indenture of Trust, dated 12th October, 1916, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement or bungalow and other structures standing thereon situate, lying and being at Palli Danda Road, Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, bearing non-agricultural No. 147, containing by admeasurement 1256 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by Palli Danda Road on the West and North by the vacant land now or formerly of Michael Cardoz and Dr. Diogo Cardoz and on the South by the property of the Home for the poor and Destitute, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Sorabji Mancherji Ratnagar as tenant and bear Municipal No 28 Palli Road.

Dated this 29th day of December, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7419

PUBLIC NOT

A copy of the Prospectus has been filed with Regi

PROSPEC

The Zandu Pha
Works,

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE IND

Authorised Capital Rs.
Issued Capital ,,

Divided into 7,500 Shares
Rs. 10/- per Share on Ap
Rs. 15/- per Share on

And the balance on Calls of not l
less than Two Months as the Directors may f

DIRECTORS :

SETH MOTILAL VALLABHJI, Merchant, 4, Bruce Lan
SETH NARANDAS PURSHOTTAM KAPADIA, Merchant,
Dr. A. L. NAIR, PROPRIETOR, MESSRS. N. POWELL & C
SETH VITHALDAS VASANJI JERAJANI, Merchant,
JUGATRAM S. VAIDYA, ESQUIRE, Ex-Officio of Mes

Solicitors :

MESSRS. BHAISHANKER KANGA AND

Bankers:

BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BO

Auditors:

MESSRS. FRAMROZ R. MERCH
INCORPORATED ACCOUNTAN

Managing Agents:

MESSRS. JUGATRAM & COMP

Registered Office:

902, MAHIM AGAR, (ELPHINSTONE RO
BRANCH OFFICE (TEMPO
OLD MAHAJAN WADY, KALB

PROSPECTU

The Zandu Pharmaceutical Works is not a ne
of a thoroughly worked up Industry manufacturing
and profitable scale, and selling the same throughout
the last ten years. It has answered its critics by
Basis, of Reliable Efficacy, of Moderate Price, Al
name for "Purity and Strength."

During the last Influenza Epidemic, while
fancy prices, the Zandu preparations were in un
and it was a real surprise to Practitioners of
preparations in the absence of English ones,
really produced wonderful results.

This concern has obtained Gold Medals and
Ayurvedic Exhibitions held at Calcutta, Madra
at an Exhibition held by Practitioners of Weste
been very highly spoken of by the Leading Physic

There is ample scope for selling these prepar
satisfied to its full extent. Under the new sche
to meet the successive demands of these places.
with the aid of new machinery, the Company wo
demand for Ayurvedic preparations.

The new Company will have the benefit of the
who have consented to work as Managing Agents.

The Zandu Pharmaceutical Works have been
last Three Years as under :—
1916 Rs. 908,55; 1917 Rs. 1,00,144; 191
these years, an average profit, on Capital, of Twen

The Company will buy over the going concern o
and will carry on and expand on larger scale, the busines
medicines, and will establish Branches and Agencies fo
India and elsewhere, and will do every other thing in re
ing the preparations.

Though the prices of Machinery have increased by
Vendor has consented to accept actual cost price of the
Stock. Thus the purchase price of the said business c
as a going concern has been estimated by the Vendor, w
Firm, at Rupees 1,10,000 or thereabouts, including Rup
as a Good Will. The amount of Purchase, will, howev
after taking stock, and determining the valuation
paid and satisfied as follows :—

Rs. 65,000 worth of Shares as fully paid to th

The remuneration of the said Firm as Managi

(a) A fixed Remuneration of Rs. 2,000 (T
(b) A Commission on net Profits as under
When the Company makes a Net Pro
6% the Firm will get 12½ % on Net Profits.
8% ,, ,, 15% ,,
10% ,, ,, 17% ,,
12% ,, ,, 20% ,,
15% and over ,, 25% ,,

(c) Besides the above, the Company will p
S. Vaidya, the senior member of the A

(1) The qualification of a Director shall
of the nominal value of Rupees Two
(2) The remuneration of every Director
of the Board attended by him.

The minimum subscription upon which the Di
of the Capital being subscribed.

The preliminary expenses are estimated at Ru

Brokerage will be paid at the rate not exceedi
Capital of the Company

Mr. Jugatram S. Vaidya, one of the directors
Agents' Firm.

Applications for shares to be made on the Fo
warded with a remittance of Rupees Ten per Sha

Copies of memorandum and articles of ass
Application can be obtained at the Offices of the

Dated this 11th day of December in the year

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ract from the Prospectus.

has been filed with the Registrar of Companies, under the Indian Companies 1913. Subscription list will be closed on or before the 10th January, 1920.

an Universal Stores, Limited.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

d Capital - - - Rs. 2,00,00,000.

,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each out of which it is intended at present to issue Rs. 100 each only.
extent of Rupees Forty Lacs have already been applied for, the balance of ixty Lacs are now offered to the public.
le on application and Rs. 5 on allotment and the balance as and when required t calls of Rs. 10 each at an interval of not less than 2 months.

DIRECTORS.

LAYEN HARNANDRAI, Esq., Banker, Mill Agent and Merchant, Mount t Road, Bombay.
LAL SHIVLAL MOTILAL, Esq., Banker, Narayen Dabholkar Road, y.
ALL HARNANDRAI, Esq., Merchant, Warden Road, Bombay.
J PRAGJEE THACKERSEY, Esq., Mill Agent, Peddar Road, Bombay.
DIA, Esq., Merchant, 2, Winter Road, Bombay.
HBHAI VADILAL VEERCHAND, Esq., Mill Agent, Ridge Road, Bombay.
SAI, Esq., Merchant, New Queens Road, Bombay.
BHOY AHMEDBHOY, Esq. (Ex-officio), Mill Agent and Merchant, Nepean ad, Bombay.

BANKERS.

BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.,
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.,
ATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION, LTD.

SOLICITORS.

CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS.

HUSEINBHOY DALSUKHBHAI & Co., 86, Medows Street, (65, Esnade Road Fort,) Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

STREET (65, ESPLANADE ROAD), FORT BOMBAY.

ct of the Company is to carry on the business of co-operative stores and in all its branches in Indian and Foreign goods both wholesale and retail in other parts of India. In its stores it will deal with and sell from a nsive piece of jewellery.

D FEATURE OF THE COMPANY WILL BE THAT IT WILL AC- ECT ITS OWN MILLS AND FACTORIES FOR THE MANUFACTURE ND OTHER GOODS AND ARTICLES THE SALE OF WHICH WILL E PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY.

also promote, develop and encourage indigenous industries and manuaid and assist Indian artizans and craftsmen with a view to encourage existing Indian Industries.
ain stores will be located in one of the most fashionable and business quented by the *elite* of Bombay whom the Company expects to be the their stores and branches will also be opened in suitable places in the quired.
f the main stores and all its branches will be placed in the hands of expert oth European and Indian and the services of an European General Manaperience of several years in this line have already been secured.
at the Company with the advantages above set forth and having large d and also having its own Mills and Factories which will save middle- to give a return of about 25 to 30 per cent. which estimate it is believk looking to the fact that other Companies doing similar business with ithout their own Factories and confining their business to Swadeshi eclare dividends to the extent of 20 %.
on on which the Directors will proceed to allotment is 20,000 shares subscribed and the allotment of shares is now being proceeded with.
y will be paid.
or agreed to be issued otherwise than for cash.
randum of Association is attached to the Prospectus and forms part on for shares will only be received on the footing of the full Prospectus ation.
s should be made on forms attached to the Prospectus or issued by the to the Agents with the moneys payable on application at the regisy at 86, Medows Street, Fort (65, Esplanade Road), Bombay.
tus and forms for application for Shares can be obtained from the Company.
ndum and Articles of Association can be inspected at the Compa 's lay during office hours.
ember, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE BHUETPORE PRESS COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH DIVIDEND at Rs. 12 (Rupees twelve) per share of Rs. 100 each, will be paid on and after the 3rd January, 1920, between 12-0 and 3-0 p.m. (B.T.) at the registered office of the Company No. 312-14, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, to those shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 29th December, 1919.

By order of the Board,
PREMJEE OOKERDA & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th December, 1919. 7487

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

of 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

SALE of OVERSEASONS and SURPLUS DRAPERY DEPARTMENT STOCK for one week only, Commencing from 5th January, 1920. 7463

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned JASHBHAI NARSINHDAS PATEL and the minor CHIMANLAL NARSINHDAS PATEL'S guardian JASHBHAI NARSINHDAS PATEL, Sons of the deceased Narsinhdas Umedbhai Patel of Bhadran, who was the sole proprietor of the firm of the Gujrat Cotton Company, hereby beg to inform all those concerned that we have stopped our business in Bombay as Cotton Commission Agents and brokers and that we have sold our right to use the said name and style of the said firm to Sheth Purshottamdas Muljibhai of Cambay on 29th of December, of the year 1919, reserving all the liabilities and responsibilities of the said firm on or before 28th December, 1919, and that the said Sheth Purshottamdas Muljibhai will carry on the said business under the said name and style of the firm from 29th December 1919, and thereby arising all the responsibilities will be on the said Sheth Purshottamdas Muljibhai.

JASHBHAI NARSINHDAS PATEL,
CHIMANLAL NARSINHDAS PATEL'S
MANOR'S GUARDIAN,
JASHBHAI NARSINHDAS PATEL.

7491

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY will commence writing Fire Insurance business from the 5th January, 1920. Applications for Agencies from influential parties will be considered.

J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
Managing Agents.

7483

NOTICE TO MOTORISTS.

THE PRICE of B. O. C. Motor Spirit will be REDUCED to Re. 2-0,6 per gallon in Bombay.

SHAW WALLACE & CO.
7477 Agents: The Burmah Oil Co., Ltd.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MADHAVRAO SHIVSHANKER and NARMADASHANKER HARJIVAN JOSHI have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate right title interest claim or demand in to over or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, mortgage, charge, sale, lien, lease, easement, or otherwise howsoever or having any objection to the sale are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 5 Bell Lane, Fort and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims or interest and the same will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Bombay Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under Collector's Old No. New No. 2902, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 2/7952 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1454 (2), 1455 (2A), 1455 (2AA), and 1455 (3) and Street Nos. 6AA, 6AAA, 6B and 7 and containing by admeasurement 650 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Ganpat Janardhan on or towards the West by the Common passage and beyond that partly by the property of Harishanker Parashram and partly by the property of Nathooram Keshavram, on or towards the North by the Girgaum Back Road and on or towards the South by the property of Harishanker Parashram and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated the 2nd day of January, 1920.

JAMSETJI RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS
Purchasers' Attorneys.

7499

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 5th day of January, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned:—
200 dozen electric switches.
200 tins cigarettes.
200 dozen Barley in 2 lbs. tins.
32 dozen Guittard's cocoa in ¼ lb. oval tins.
50 dozen Guittard's cocoa in ¼ lb. round tins.
80 dozen Guittard's cocoa in ½ lb. round tins.
8 cases assorted soaps such as Coal Tar, Golden clean, Cook's Foral and Toilet, Cashmere and Atalanta Toilet.

By order of Messrs. Keshaji Khetshi and Co. the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Narondas Doorgadas:—

Gold chain with locket, gold rings, gold bangles and bracelets set with pearls and rubies, diamond and emerald rings, pearl mala of one string, necklace set with pearls, rubies and emeralds, pearl bangles, pearl and ruby necklace, diamond ear-studs, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office shigram.
1 ruber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
Second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 6th January 1920 at 3-0 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Chapagully Muljі Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Natvarlal Govindlal

10 bales Japanese grey shirtings Eagle Brand 38 in. by 38.

SALE AT COLABA COTTON GREEN.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Artistic Designed Teak and Blackwood Richly Polished Household and Office Furniture Chesterfield Easy Chairs, Josts Fan, C Spring, Perambulator, very Rich Persian and Indian Carpets, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the top floor of No. 4 Kamal Mansions, Arthur Bunder Colaba very rich and made to order artistic designed teak and blackwood household and office furniture such as Dining tables for 6 persons, dining chairs very rich and made to order glass back, sideboard with drawers and cupboards silver candle sticks whatnots silk tapestry lines Chesterfield Easy chairs, glass door, book cases Easels Ladies writing tables, rich centre table, drawing hall flower stands with pots, porcelain vases, revolving, bookcases, rich cushioned easy chairs very rich Persian and Sudan carpets, Josts fan in working order, practically new coach built C spring perambulator, rich teapoys rich dressing tables with mirrors venitian pattern mirrored chest of drawers, single glass door almirahs, rich plain chest of drawers, washing tables with crockery wooden pags medcine cupboards, specially selected and richly framed pictures, wickers sofas and chairs, meat safes, wash stands with crockary, large and small size bath tube door curtains, bended chicks, porcelain tea and coffee service English dinner service rich plated entry dishes, cake stands, biscuit barrels, service trays, aluminium cooking utencils, complete prisms ovens, primus stoves practically unused Gent's apparels, etc., etc.

The property of Hepworth Esq., leaving for Home.

Catalogues are being published and the property is on view.

ON MONDAY, THE 19TH JANUARY, 1920 AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of a well ventilated and open on all sides large three storied house at the Junction of Khetwadi Main Road and post office lane and next to Jamsetji Petit Dispensary.

On MONDAY the 19th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very valuable property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension, tax, tenure, together with the messuage tenements buildings and stables built and standing thereon situate lying and being on the southside of the Khetwadi Main Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 433 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assistant Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 460 and Registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 256 and 289 and New Survey No. 7417 and 7417 and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the North by the said Khetwadi Main Road on or towards by the West by a Public Road called the post office lane on or towards the East by a large plot of open ground known as Jamshedji Petit Gymnasium and on or towards the South by the property of.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

The above property will be sold subject to the title being marketable and free from all incumbrances.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 214 COILS COPPER WIRE ROPES.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 3rd January 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. Gandhi and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned, the undermentioned Coils of Copper wires of Sumitomo make each of 100 Marks S. W. G. including.

42 Coils No. 0.
44 Coils No. 2.
31 Coils No. 5.
36 Coils No. 6.
41 Coils No. 7.
50 Coils No. 8.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL AND GIN STORES SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY PERTINING TO A MILL ON SUNDAY THE 4TH JANUARY, 1920, AT THE GODOWN OF MESSRS. N. J. SHAW AND COMPANY NEAR GOLPITHA AND ON TUESDAY THE 6TH JANUARY, 1920, AT THEIR OFFICES, APPOLO STREET AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

In pursuance of an Indenture made on the 29th July, 1919, between Nakrabhai Juthabhai of Bombay the continuing partner of the one part and Maganlal Bhagwandas Magmudar also of Bombay the retiring partner of the other part and in pursuance of the power of sale vested in the said continuing partner, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will by order of Nakrabhai Juthabhai a continuing partner and on account and at the risk of Maganlal Bhagwandas Magundar a retiring partner sell by Public Auction the undermentioned goods at the above places at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on both days.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.

Lambeth cotton rope, scoll Bending Roll, Leather Belting rolls 1½" and 3½", spindle bending, leather laces, ring rebetch, bobin, conicle varnish roll screen, bobin wheel, Roving presser, plate bibes, double holder clear spring, steel car circular box-spring, clear spring, steel card soling ring, Pickers, spindles wheel and other goods.

GOODS ON VIEW.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sell.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE FOR HOUSE-HOLD AND OFFICE PURPOSES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd January, 1920, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, house-hold artistic furniture such as drawing room satin lined suits, marble-top centre show-cases and cup-boards armed and unarmed chairs, partition screen, Tea-poys, chest of drawers table fan easy and low chairs panel door almyrahs, wooden and iron cots etc.

By order of an office concerned.

214 coils copper wire ropes bearing Nos: 0, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
23, Churchgate Street.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AND GLASSWARE.

SALE ON SATURDAY 3RD JANUADY, 1920 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at their room No. 23, Churchgate Street.

Drawing Dining and Bed room's furniture such as drawing cabinet, drawing room's suite, sofa, dining table, dining chairs office cupboard, hat stand, Gramaphone records, Meat safe and glassware etc., etc.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,053 BAGS EPSOM AND GLANBER SALT.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th January, 1920, at 3 p.m., by order of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., and at their Godown in Forbes Street, Fort, and on account of the concerned the following goods:—

1,053 bags Epsom and Glanber Salt.

AUCTION SALE OF 55 BALES CLEANED AKUND COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th January, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. at The New Prince of Wales Press, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, by order of the concerned the following goods:—

55 bales cleaned Akund Cotton.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 8th January, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at their saleroom the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned

EX S. S. "CHINDWARA."

1216 W. C. & Co. 1-40 Bombay—40 cases each 112 x 1 lb. nett packet "Markrise" Best Vermillion Red Colour.

5 cases each 25 dozen glass tumblers.
10 cases spring well British table water.
By order of the Bank concerned.
1 case white unglazed printing paper.
1 case Luncheon and Stelton cheese.
1 case Vegetable Peas.
1 case short bread.
1 case Parisian Essence.
By order of the concerned.
100 Pairs Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Children's Chrome, leather, canvas boots and shoes.
10 second-hand Typewriters:—Oliver, Yost, Royal Barlock, Underwood and Remington.

On account of the shippers, Porcelainware—consisting of richly decorated in various colours flowers vases, flower bowls, wall plates, tea, milk and sugar pots, tae and coffee sets, table ornaments and similar other decoration porcelain articles.

Miscellaneous:—Military riding saddles, ten Gents' bicycle brass lamp with brass stand, single bedstead, national cash register-machines, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd Jan. 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT

Showing a remarkably four new Pathe Photoplay in fort reels.

THE DRAMA OF

Wil Braham Haven.

Also showing

Pathe Gazette

TWO REEL COMIC.

Times: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Extra Shows on Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

To-Night! at 9-30 p.m. and Every Night!

Prof. Deval's

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE

Great Novelty. New Amusements
SELECTED PROGRAMME, CHOICE [illegible]TS
Location—near the Charni Road Station
Rates of Admission: Rs. 3, 2, 1 & As. 8, only
Seats can be reserved at the Tent at 9 to 11 a.m. and from 4 p.m. Daily
Special Matinees
Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.
HALF RATES FOR STUDENTS
to the Matinee performances only.
Prof. V. D. DEVAL—Proprietor.
R. R. PANDIT, Manager. K. M. VELANK[illegible] Agent.

THE
EXCELSIOR
To-day at 9-30
MAURICE E. BANDMAN Presents
FOR A SHORT SEASON
BANVARD'S
American
Musical Comedy Co.

25 ARTISTES 25
MOSTLY GIRLS
Presenting
A Repertoire of the Up-To-The Minute American Musical Comedy Sensations and Successes.

Roaring Comedy—Pretty Girls—Popular "Jazz" Songs—The Latest Dances—Beautiful Costumes.

To-day Saturday 3rd and to-morrow Sunday 4th
"VAUDEVILLE"
"POT POURRI"
Reduced Price Matinee to-morrow Sunday at 5-30 p.m.
Starting Mon. 5th for 3 Nights.
"STEP LIVELY"
Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 13 p.m after 4 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE
EMPRESS
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

9 Prizes 9 at 3 & 4-30 p.m. | 3 Prizes 3 at 6-30 p. m.

William Duncan
and
Carol Holloway
in
"The Tenderfoot"
A "Wolfville" story from the Famous Series
by
Alfred Henry Lewis
"The Tenderfoot"

Great Tales of adventure and daring and love—naratives of rough men whose guns were notched many times, who would "Shoot on sight" yet imbued with some gentler strain that impelled them to give up their lives for their women-folk or playfully ruffle the soft locks of a child—this is the old West that Alfred Henry Lewis immortalized in print.

The Empress
will make it live on the SCREEN.
"The Tenderfoot"

Saturday and Sunday
2 Shows! 2 Shows !!
at 4-30 and at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Presents! Presents!! Presents!!!
2 Prizes of Rs. 10 each & 6 Prizes of Rs. 5 each.
RUPEES 50 IN ALL
Come to-night; buy a ticket to see our Circus Show, and go home happy with a pocketfull of cash. No advance in prices.
THE BEST PLACE IN TOWN
to spend a pleasant evening is
Shellar's Royal Circus
AT
...tan Tank, Bellasis Road
To-Night at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
[100 Animals] and [30 Artists
30 Items on the programme and all tip-top numbers.
POPULAR PRICES.
Rs. 10 Box 4 Chairs. Single Chair Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1. Gallery As 8.
TRAMS TO ALL PARTS OF BOMBAY AFTER THE SHOW.
E. G. SHELAR, *Proprietor.* J. W. WALLETT, *General Manager.*

AMUSEMENTS.

The Serial Supreme
for which you are waiting so long
COMMENCES TO-DAY
(Saturday 3rd January).
Something Extraordinary—Something super-excellent.
TIH—MINH
OR
THE ORIENTAL BRIDE
The Most Beautiful screen serial ever Produced.
A serial that will beat all the Records made on "JUDEX"
"TIH—MINH"
Mind you—it is a Gaumont Production.
The Story Beautiful—Strong—Fascinating—Gripping—The serial Glorious—unquestionably five times more thrilling, more interesting than "JUDEX"
"TIH—MINH"
featuring M. Rene Creste, who has earned an undying fame as "JUDEX"
The Plot of this Serial is very exciting, mingled with an Oriental touch.
The diabolical manoeuvering of the
HINDOO KISTNA
Is portrayed in its true colour
The Satanic Influence of the Chemical Liquid.
ABEY GAFLATI
or "the Water of Oblivion"—the Exploits of the Golden Gang of Desperate Blackmailer, —the Infernal House of Mystery, where Society Ladies are interned devoid of Speechs Sense or Memory—all this would simply astound you.
"TIH—MINH"
(6 parts—6000 feet)
All your Old Friends Judex, Banker Favraux, Primrose, Robert, Kerjem—all the old favourites of "Judex" are in this new delightful Serial.
"TIH—MINH"
is a pretty thing — an Oriental Beauty — the Sweetheart of a Handsome Frenchman. Do not miss on any acconnt to see the first Week's parts — put aside your one hundred and one engagements, and visit the popular
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
Remember
"TIH—MINH"
commences to-day at the
WEST-END
Two Special Prize Matinee Shows to-day at 3-30 and 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TO-NIGHT IS THE NIGHT
That you were anxiously looking forward when the final episodes of the challenge Universal Serial
ELMO THE MIGHTY
Featuring
ELMO LINCOLN
of "Tarzan" fame and Grace Cunnard
SEE
the exciting finish revealing the mystery of the motor cyclist and the happy union of the Hero and the Heroine
also
ONE MORE EPISODE OF
the whirlwind Western Series
CYCLONE SMITH "FOR LIFE"
featuring
The Idol of Millions
EDDIE POLO
Time and Prices as usual
Prize Shows to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 and 5-15
CINEMA MAJESTIC
(TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM).
COMING!
The Serial Sensation of the Season
"WOLVES OF KULTURE"
Featuring Leah Baird
AND
SHELDON LEWIS
of Exploits of Elaine Fame.

AT FORAS ROAD NEAR TARDEO TRAM DEPOT.
To-day Saturday and To-morrow Sunday.
Two Shows each day.
MATINEE at 4-30 p.m.
Again at night as usual
Prof. Parshuramrao's
NEW GRAND CIRCUS
Crowded every night. Public and Press are quite pleased with our Show; for nothing of the kind has ever visited Bombay. **Prof. Parshuramrao's daring feats** with his ferocious **Lions and Tigers** are loudly applauded. Don't fail to see Mr. **Savalaram** in his **juggling act** and the **break-neck leaps** of Messrs. **Sumati and Sukumar** on the **Tripple Horizontal Bars.**
PRICES:—Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Ans. 8.
Booking at Girgaum Typewriting Coy. Thakurdwar, during the day and at night at the Circus tent.
Prof. Parshuramrao. Proprietor. **R. V. Patwardhan.** Manager. **T. Rajam.** Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

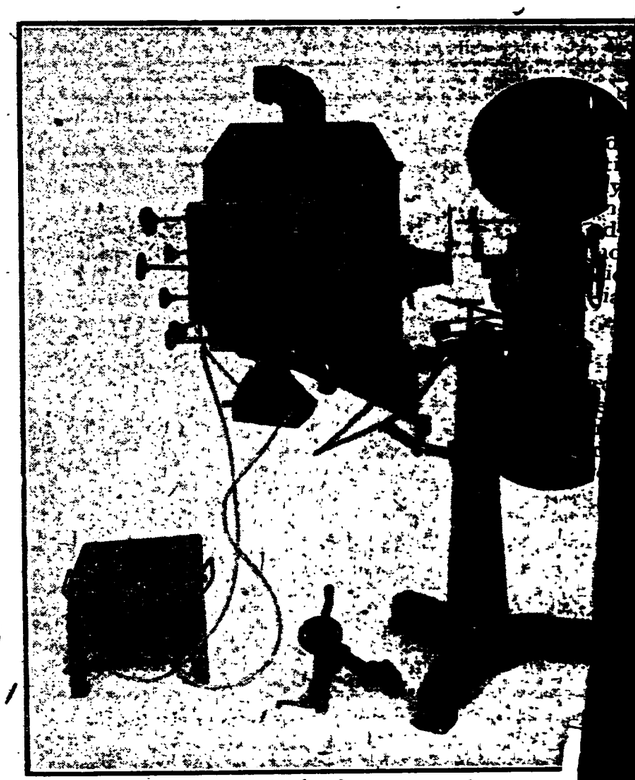
THE HOUSE OF BIG EXCLUSIVES
THE EMPIRE TO-D... AT 4...
OUR GRAND PRIZE SHOW TO-MORROW AT 6 P. M. *Please note ...*
"WITHOUT A DOUBT THE GREATEST SUPER-PICTURE OF T...
Cecil Raleigh & Henry Hamilton's ...
DRURY LANE DRAMA
"SEALED ORDE...
The principal characters are acted by 6 well-known ...
Kitty Gordon **Madge E...**
June Elvidge **Carlyle ...**
Montague Love **George ...**

And 10,000 others of lesser repute.

You will simply sit amazed and tingle all over when you see the terrific fight between two men in the basket of a balloon—thousand feet in mid-air.

You will marvel at the nerve of a girl who alone, pilots an aeroplane at a hundred miles an hour through the dense clouds.

You cannot have a better projecting Ma...
THE SIMPLE...
because it is Silent
practical
well-made



For further particulars applu to the Sole Agents for
The Universal Film ...
Heera House Sandhurst Road, BOM...

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PERA
RAY'S MOST
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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LUCIFER, CLAIRVOYANT GORETELLS settlement prices for cotton, silver, etc. for any delivery and all other life matters. Room 7, THE NATIONAL HINDU LODGE, Churni Road, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater unabout, Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

NEW MOTOR CARS and LORRIES of any make sold on Easy Paid System. Apply personally to LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, Bombay. 7495

EDUCATIONAL.

B. G. DESAI'S MORNING MATRIC REVISION CLASS in English, Mathematics. Meets 5th instant. Chanda Ramjee Girls' School, Bombay 4. 7458

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CUSTOMS CLERK on Rs. 50 p.m. Apply stating particulars of previous experience, to Box No. 781, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED by a Life Insurance Co., of 14 years' standing, able canvassers in the City of Bombay and outside on commission or pay or both. Apply stating experience, if any, to Box No. 685, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6968

WANTED—CONTROLLER of Household, must possess previous experience; Gujerati knowing Hindu preferred. Good salary for suitable man. Apply stating terms to Mr. A. MASCARENHAS, The "Retreat," Shahibag, Ahmedabad." 7457

WANTED—PARSEE ASSISTANTS Maratha Hindu Clerks, Turners, Marathi Boys, Sepoys, General Clerks, Typists; Short Hand Typists, Compounders, Teachers, Engineers, Governesses, Knowing music. Apply sharp to Box No. 798, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7474

WANTED.—A TEACHER to teach a boy of 7th standard 1½ hours every evening. Graduate or a student of the B. A. class strong in French and mathematics preferred. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 787, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7425

WANTED.—Two quick and accurate TRAVERSERS and two COMPUTORS temporarily for two or three months. Good salary to experienced men. Applications with details of experience and copies of testimonials should be addressed to the MUNICIPAL ENGINEER, Lucknow, U. P., before 10th January, 1920. 7277

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One experienced NURSE of good birth and any nationality, qualified preferred to take charge of two children one two years old and the other in arms for a very respectable family. Pay according to qualification. Apply immediately to Box No. 795, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7467

WANTED—For the Modern Pharmacy, Ashar, Basrah, Mesopotamia, a fully qualified DOCTOR. Applicants must state qualifications. Salary required and terms. Copy of photograph to be enclosed with application. Please communicate with THE PROPRIETOR, The Modern Pharmacy, Jammast Ashar, Basrah. 7415

WANTED—A good competent FITTER who could repair, look after and keep printing and allied machines in good condition. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

WANTED Competent BINDERS and COMPOSITORS. Good pay. Only hardworking and competent men should apply to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

WANTED APPRENTICE BOYS with at least 5th Standard study to learn mono and Lino work. Pocket expense of Rs. 15 per month will be allowed only to really energetic, regular and hardworking boys. Apply to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

REQUIRED—A CONTROLLER OF PALACES. (1). Salary up to Rs. 600 according to qualifications. (2) Will be provided in all respects including security by State Rules. (3). Will be provided with free accommodation but must arrange own tonga or conveyance for inspection purposes. Apply immediately with copies of certificates and Photographs (which will not be returned) before 15th January, 1920, to THE HOME MINISTER in, His Highness' Government of Alwar. 7475

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Competent TYPIST for Oliver Typewriter. Reply stating speed and salary required to Box No. 796, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7469

WANTED—An experienced Hindu COMPOUNDER for a Chemist firm. Salary up to Rs. 50 p.m. Apply to Box No. 797, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7473

WANTED—Gujrati Trained TEACHERS and UNDERGRADUATE, knowing Gujrati for a local High School. Apply with testimonials personally to SECRETARY, Gokhale Education Society. 7424

WANTED by a Mercantile firm, a smart TYPIST, having fair knowledge of English. Previous office experience necessary Apply stating salary required to Box No. 788, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7426

WANTED—A competent GENERAL CLERK for a First Class Hotel in Bombay, knowledge of accounts essential. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Bom No. 801, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7489

WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNERS for profitable different business, with small capital, for particulars. Write to KRISHNA KUMAR & CO., Princess Street, Bombay. 7424

WANTED TO LET, long lease, a PLOT of LAND with or without a Bungalow about 2000 square yards, vicinity Tardeo Mahalaxmi or Dadar, adjoining main thorough fare. Apply Box No. 765, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7318

WANTED by Hindu Bachelor, one or two similar COMPANIONS (students preferred) to share room at Khetwadi. Rent Rs. 15 or 10 each. Apply Box No. 800, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7482

WANTED—A good MOTOR LORRY, not more than one ton. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

AN experienced and influential MUCADAM wants to undertake or contract with import export firms, for loading unloading and warehousing work in and from Docks Customs and Railways. Honesty and promptness guaranteed. Write to Box No. 794, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7405

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FOR SALE—105 ord. 210 Pref. shares Currimbhoy Woolen and Silk Mills, Ltd., 20 ord Pref. Dharamsi Morarji Woolen Mills Ltd.; 50 shares Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Ltd., 250 shares; The Pioneer Indian White Paint and Oil Co., Ltd. Buyers should apply to Box No 804, Advt Dept "Bombay Chronicle." 7495

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TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Remington No. 7, Rs. 90, 2 Colours	100
Oliver No. 5, Brief Size	140
L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 5, Fine	210
Remington No. 10, Visible, Rs. 190, Better	220
Remington No. 10, Brief, Rs. 220, Better	240
Remington No. 10, Policy Size	240
Factory Rebuilt Remington No 10 as new	
Corona Folding No 3 with Case, New	189

Eureka and Multicopy Carbons, both sizes. Tagger and Star Ribbons for all machines. Oils, Oil Cans, Brushes and Erasers.

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Typewriter Experts,
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Telegraphic Address:—TYPE EXPERT.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 7, Fine, Rs. 100, Brief	110
Remington No. 10, Rebuilt	250
Remington No. 10, Brief, next to New	275
Oliver No. 9, Slightly used	250
Empire No. 1, Portable, Visible	95
Empire No. 2, Visible	140
Guierati Remington, like new	160
Hammond Typwriter very good types	110
Corona Folding New with Case	199

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THE "MONOGRAM" AMERICAN SHOE POLISH produces great and permanent brilliancy, and acts as a leather preservative Can be had at all dealers. Insist on getting it 6154

READY New 20 B.H.P. Super Diesel Crude Oil Engine, 5 H.P. English A. C. Motor, Cart Weighing Scale, Vertical Engines and Cameron Pump. DREW.ET CHOWNA, Church Street. 7407

Under the kind Patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda
THE
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will perform at
The New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road.
Saturday 3rd January 1920 at 8 p.m. (S. T.).
Sangit] SWAYAMWAR [Acts 5
Sunday 4th January 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] SHRI KRISHNA [Acts 7.
Tickets can be had at the Mandali's residence, in the Bungalow of Nanabankars sheth's Temple, Tardev Road, near Grant Road Station.
K. P. PANDIT, MANAGER.

Rs. 5
WILL BRING TWO BEAUTIFUL SETS OF
32 BRASS TOYS
40 WOODEN TOYS
well polished and coloured
and CO-SI SILK
High grade of Suiting piece, size 3½ yds × 54 in
Complete for one Suit, Rs 10 per piece
Pure Silk Chadar, lining borders Rs. 12 per pair.
Pure Satin Silk Saries with fancy lace a borders suitable for Ladies
Price Rs 30 per Saree.
Order from
The Standard Silk Mfg. Co.,
BENARES CITY.

The Latest Boon
IN INDIA!
The manufacture of Sodawater and Lemonade bottles tested to 140lb. pressure and selling like hot cakes by.
The Allahabad Glass Works,
187 Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "GLASSO."

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THE GREAT INDIAN FEVER CURE.
Invaluable Medicine for the cure of all forms of fever especially those of Malarial Origin. After most extensive trials, we have no hesitation in recommending it to those suffering from fever, and urge residents in places where Malaria abounds to provide themselves with a supply of this truly excellent remedy.
Dose.—For adults, a ninth part three times a day; for youths between 9 and 14 years, a teaspoonful; for children between 4 and 9 years of age, half a teaspoonful. The dose to be diluted in twice the quantity of water.
Price Re. 1- 3 oz bottle
PREPARED ONLY BY.
FOSTER & SONS, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
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Repairers Painters Body-builders
Prompt work at cheap rates
GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
Telephone No. 4461

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Reared from birth on Virol

Kamptee, Central Provinces,
India,
25th February, 1916.

Dear Sirs,

I have much pleasure in sending you a photograph of one of my children, both of whom were reared from birth on "VIROL." My children are very big and bonny and everyone asks me "What do you give them?" so that we are constantly recommending Virol, and several of our friends are using it with excellent results.

Kindly make whatever use you like of the letters and photos we have sent you, and believe us your grateful and staunch supporters.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) B. B. SELMAN.

For tiredness, nervous exhaustion, and sleeplessness, take Virolised Milk three times a day. (A teaspoonful in half-a-pint of warm milk.)

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VIROL LTD., 152-166, Old Street, London, E.C.
British Made & British Owned.
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KOKO HAIR
THE TOILET DRESSING FOR HOT CLIMATES
Cleanses and Refreshes the Scalp.
Feeds the Hair Follicles.
Strengthens Thin and Weak Hair,
and produces Thick, Luxuriant, Brilliant Tresses.
CLEAR AS CRYSTAL.
CONTAINS NO DYE, OIL OR GREASE.
DELIGHTFULLY COOLING, REFRESHING.
INVIGORATING TO THE SCALP.

30 YEARS' REPUTATION BEHIND EVERY BOTTLE.
PRICES IN ENGLAND 1/3, 2/6 & 4/6 per bottle.
BUY YOUR BOTTLE TO-DAY
AND START A NEW LEASE OF HAIR COMFORT.
"KOKO" SHAMPOO POWDERS
"WET" OR "DRY".
For Washing or Cleansing the Hair.
Pleasant, Efficacious, and Harmless.
BUY THEM WHERE YOU BUY "KOKO"

PEARSE & Co.
THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.
Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquor
BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.
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WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.
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BREAD TWICE A DAY.
ICES OF VARIETIES.
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Army & Navy Contractors.

THE ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW

(BY "KRISTODAS.")

It was in the fitness of things that the President of the Indian National Congress refered to the question of fiscal autonomy in his address, though one wishes, that reference had been fuller and more comprehensive. Perhaps he has curtailed it in the hope that it will receive a comprehensive treatment at he hands of the President of the coming Session of the Commercial Congress. He has merely observed that he is unable to regard the recommendation of the Joint Committee as anything more than a pious hope and that "unless and until we get responsible Government real fiscal autonomy cannot exist". No-body can dis-agree with this view.

Imperial Preference.

The question of Imperial Preference has assumed a unique important of its own not only because of certain Legislation enactments by the Government of India and similar propensities in other directions, but also because a Committee is promised to investigate the question relating to this problem. Imperial Preference has been in the air since the well-known Paris Resolutions of the Allies and slowly but steadily Mr. Lloyd George and other Liberals who were once committed to the free-trade policy have been led to accept canons of Imperial Preference. Unfortunately a suspicion is engendered, especially, in the minds of people like ourselves with our peculiad conditions, by instances of Imperial Preference on which light has been thrown time after time. The treatment accorded by the Government of India to the import of dyes is a typical instance. A similar instance is afforded by the £2 export duty on palm kernels exported from British West Africa, abuses in connection with which have been exposed by free-traders several times on the floor of the House of Commons and outside. Lord Emmott recently strongly criticised the policy of the Government in this connection. In 1913 out of a total export from British West Africa of 234,000 tons of palm kernels 35,000 tons went to England and 181,000 tons went to Germany In 1916 from British West Africa alone 187,000 tons went to Great Britain, in 1917 the imports were 201,000 tons, in 1918 288,000 tons out of a total of 295,000 tons and for the first ten months of this year 270,000 tons or at the rate of 264,000 tons for the year. These figures show the utter purposelessness of the imposition of any export duty. Lord Emmott characterised this as a hindrance to export trade and an inversion of real preference and observed that the policy was wholly against those traditions which characterised the Colonial Office when he was connectd with it and wholly against the policy of such a geat administrator as Lord Cromer whose view was that our policy should be directed for the benefit of the native country which we govern and never for the financial advantage of this country. This great and noble principle seems to have been ignored both with regard to the recent questions which arose in India and Africa. Even the *"Times"* appears to be opposed to this policy of levying export duties all around as it remarks that "whatever may be possible in the way of preferential tariffs for the Empire it would not be a sound policy to express that policy by all round differential export duties" and that "from the point of view of India alone a general Imperial Preference is not important. Not only this, but if an endeavour is made to prevent foreign nations irrespective of their attitude in the war from acquiring Indian raw materials we may go far to lose their good-will without substantial compensating advantage in the development of inter-Imperial trade." The most important remark, however, of the *"Times"* is that "the fact must not be over-looked that outside the existing schedule, Imperail Preference whether expressed in import or export duties would not in the present conditions be popular in England; the policy would be acceptable only if dependent in part, as the Joint Committee have recommended, on the vote of the mainly elective legislative of the future." This is what has been claimed by all the public bodies which have protest against the recent imposition of export duty on hides and skins with a rebate for the Empire, that no steps towards a policy of Imperial Preference should be taken without consulting the Indian Commercial interests which are vitally concerned. In the meanwhile the example of the Government of India in levying export duties appears to have been imitated by some Indian States. His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government have recently, it is understood, increased the export duty on cotton cent per cent.

The Advancing Rupee.

The Report of the Currency Committee will be out shortly and it may be presume that it will recommend measures to stop his advance which has proved so costly to the export trade and the producers. Mr. Findlay Shirras in his new book on "Indian Finance and Banking" just now received has laid his finger on the real sore spot of India with regard to these currency difficulties. He observes that the three greatest requirements at the present time are (i) more and a better education, (ii) greater banking facilities and (iii) more adequate and easy means of transport. One of the criticisms lebelled against the Indian people is that they are overfond of hoarding gold and silver and that it is this hoarding tendency which is responsible for the heights to which Indian exchange has arisen recently. Mr. Shirras well points out that if the educated and civilised people of Western Countries manifest even now a hoarding tendency, it is no wonder that with the very small percentage of education and banking facilities in this country absorption is going on on a large scale. When in a population of 315 million souls each man is his own banker and when 94 per cent of the population is illiterate as compared with 1.6 per cent in Scotland and 1.8 per cen in England and Wales it will be clear how absorption can increase on the slenderest of rumours. In the whole of India there are only 91 Head Offices and Banks and 311 branches and Agencies. The latter figure is equivalent to less than one bank to every million of inhabitants. It is interesting to note that while banking deposits in India in the war-period increased by 65 per cent, in Japan the rise was 125 per cent and in Great Britain 70 per cent. In 1917 the Indian deposits amounted to 107 million pounds as compared with 1,872 million pounds in Great Britain. The proposed scheme for the amalgamation of these three Presidency Banks provides as an essential requisite for one hundred branches. Mr. Shirras points out that a minimum requirement is the provision of at least one bank in each of the 271 districts into which British India is for administrative purposes divided. This suggestion may well be kept in mind by critics of the new scheme when it is submitted to share-holders of different banks and to the Imperial Legislative Council at the coming Session. He concludes the book with the remark that "it is largely by a sound system of banking that a country can achieve real financial independence and real financial power". It may be added that no matter how perwet the banking system is in a country it will not be productive of so much good as is expected unless the voice of the people has got a power in the deliberations of the Government.

Shortage of Waggons.

The Hon. Sir George Barnes observed at the meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber that the Government of India had ordered three thousand waggons for this country, but seemed to imply, though he did not say it in so many words, that the complaint of the Indian Mercnants Chamber regarding the shortage of waggone was not founded on real facts. That since this interview, facts have been placed before the Hon. Member and the Railway Board by the Chamber going to prove that their complaint regarding the shortage of waggons was ne an imaginary one but founded on real facts. Complaints have also been received from several quarters to the effect that there is a great deal of restriction and hampering influence to internal trade at present on account of the rather serious shortage of waggons. The President of the Simla Railway Conference refered to the proposed pool of waggons which was expected to remove all complains and griebances. Unfortunately a long time elapses between the propounding of proposals and suggestions by Government and their realisation into actual practice. When the proposal was mooted by the President of the Indian Railway Conference, Government Officials took it for granted that all the complaints would disappear automatically on the mere mention of the proposal. The Hon. Member for Commerce and Industry also laid sress on this proposal as if there was something magical about it. Pooling of waggons was undertaken during the wartimes in Great Britain and proved successful, and there is no reason why a similar step should not prove successful in this country. It requires, however, organisation of a superior sort and moving away from the old time preiudices and conventions and it may well be feared if India Railways will be able to show either the one or the other.

Proposed Exhibition.

The proposal to hold an Exhibition on a large scale in 1922 has found encouraging support in all directions and met with approval in commercial and industrial circles. Steps are now being taken to collect funds for preliminary expenses, specially with regard to appointment of experts for the preparation of reports indicating directions in which activities of the Exhibition may well be termed. In the meanwhile it is now settled that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is going to visit India in the winter of 1920. The exhibition project of the local promoters is conceived on a very grand plan, but if the scheme is curtailed to some extent it can be made possible to be realised by the time of the advent of the Royal Guest. If so it would form a fitting reception by Bombay to His Royal Highness and will at the same time conduce to give to him an idea of the immense possibilities of India both as a commercial and an industrial country. If the suggestion is to be adopted there is no time to be lost and the Executive Committee of the Exhibition, which is a powerful and influential body, should begin taking steps at once to make the project a success worthy of the occasion. The year 1921 will be considered always as a glorious chapter in the annals of this country and it is but fitting and proper that Bombay should celebrate the occasion by having an Industrial Exhibition at the time.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool, Dec 29th

			Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool			8,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			
" Sales of East Indian			1,000
" Imports			
Mid. American Spot			20 17
Egyptian F. G. F.			54 0
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.		25 0
	May		24 0
	July		21 45
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan		20 13
	May		25.51

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec 30th

	Today	
Dec	27 30	
Jan.	26 7	
Feb.	25 70	
Mch.	24 4	
April	24 21	
May	23 64	
June	23 0	
July	22 36	
Aug.	21 60	
Sep	20 2	
Oct.	19 67	
Nov	19 12	

Close of futures:—Steady
Spot:—Steady limited demand.
Manchester:—Active prices hardening.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 30th

M. G. Bengal Good			17 5
" Fully Good			16 15
" Fine			18 50
Re. 1 Comra Good			2 40
" Fully Good			2 36
" Fine			2. 6
Broach Good			24 10
" Fully Good			24 38
" Fine			24.60

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Dec 30th

At the Periodical Bi-Weekly for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 80,00,000

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate:

Rs.			Rs
7 50, 00 were allotted	to Calcutta		10,50,000
3 00,000 " "	to Bombay		
Nil " "	to Madras		

Tenders on Calcutta } at 2/4 7/16.
" Bombay }

Min. Rate Received } Calcutta } full { above that rate in full.
Bombay }

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs:			Rs
21, 50,000 were allotted	to Calcutta		69 50,000
47,50,000 " "	to Bombay		
Nil " "	to Madras		

Tenders on Calcutta } at 2/4 1/4.
" Bombay }

Min Rate Received } Calcutta } 37% { above that rate in full.
Bombay }

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale — 80,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week — 80,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 29th.

Futures at New York Mar.	—	New York Dec.	3. 52
Futures at New York Mar.	—	"	3. 87

MONEY MARKETS

London, Dec. 30th

Rates %	—	—	6
Bar Silver Spot	—	—	76 1/2
3 months bills	—	—	76 1/2

Closing Rate of Silver:—Quiet.
Discount, Rate of Banking, date 6 per cent
Rate for short
Discount Rate Bills 3 m/m. — 5 3/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/m — 5 13.16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6 6
" " 6 6
Interest day to day loans — 3 1/2
" 7 days marked loans 6
Consols 2½ % — 51
Bar Silver Spot — 37
Indian Bonds 3½ % Rupee Loan 6 1/8
Government Securities 5% — 93 1/8
Bar Rand on Spot — 40 40

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec 31th

Funding Loan 4 %	—	—	1 5 2
War Loan 5 %	—	—	99 1 2
5 % Conv.	—	—	99 7 16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 30th.

SEEDS

Linseed Argentine. (La Plata) Feb.-Mar.			
Hull Paid	—	—	237/6
Odessa	—	—	
Japan Quoted	—	—	27 1/6
Tyria Rapeseed:—Jan. Mar Buyers	—	—	54/-

METALS.

Copper (cash) Standard Copper	—	—	8-2-
Rhodesia Refinery G M B	—	—	91 61
Copper Electric	—	—	91 61
Yellow Metal	—	—	7
Hard Spelter	—	—	40

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java No 1 Superior than Sellers			24/6
Do Do July Aug Sellers			21/6
Do " July Aug Sellers			24/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Steel Sellers			23
Do. Do. July Aug. Buyers			23 6
Do. Do. July Aug Sellers			23

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb Mar ollets £ / 1
Plantation Fine Crepe Jan Dearer £ 0
Pone:—Very Irregular

(For Local Market Commercial News See page 14.)

ASTHMA

Radical and Sure Cure

To

Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Table No. 5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

Your wonderful specific for Asthma was brought from you by the request of Justice Aziz Mirza, High Court Judge of H. H. the Nizam's Government. The Medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time. Justice Aziz Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of this letter to make the public know that your Medicine for Asthma works like Charm to the patients.

Yours faithfully,
KALI CH. CHATTERJI,
F.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.C.I. (London),
Dy. Magistrate Hyderabad (Deccan).

Note:—Full amount is to be returned if final cure is not effected.

(10)

L. B. Holliday & Co., L

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colours

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O H
Basic Black G Conc., R. Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite
Methylene Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., B
Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc.,
RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 6
tra, 2R Extra
New Phosphine
Phenylene Bro
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine RS,
Conc., G G C
Tannin Heliotro

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc.,
RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B, 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo R, B
Thionone Isabellina

Thionone Kha
Thionone Nav
Thionone Pri
Thionon Yell

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B
Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder.
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN
Extra, H Extra, BX, F.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste
HN Paste, GN Paste.

Monochrome
Monochrome
Monochrome
Print Orange
Prim Yellow

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Acid Yellow G
Acid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R,
G G Conc.
Tartrazine S
Wool Scarlet

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diazamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine P
Paramine Dir
Paramine Fas
Paraphenine

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown P Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene
Hydranthren

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oi
Brilliant Oi
Sudan I, II

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Viole
Spirit Yell

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown P
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Lea
Dark Acid
Light Acid

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Aniline & Alizarine dyes suitable for cotton, leather, jute, coir, silk, wool, paper & other industries. Food - Lake colours.

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" Blue
" Green.
Direct Yellow.
Direct Blue
Direct Browns.
Direct Orange.
Congo Red.
Direct Fast Pink.
Direct Magenta.
Benzo 4 B.

Lowest quotations for Logwood Hematine and Nigrosene Crystals.

Methylene Blue.
Methyl Violet.
Auramine
Magenta Crystals & Powder.
Malachite Green Crystals & Powder
Scarlet (Acid).
Orange II
Acid Yellow
Metanil Yellow.
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(B) 162 Harrison Road, Calcutta.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE.

One of the most remarkable films which has ever been shown in Bombay is that which is being exhibited at the Empire Theatre to-night and during the coming week. "Sealed Orders" is the title, and though it is a long film—it is in eight parts—it will be found to be a photo play of thrilling interest which is particularly lively as regards the plot and has some very remarkable scenic effects, the climax of which is the destruction of an airship in mid-air and the descent of a girl in a parachute.

The story opens with a typically American bedroom scene, in which a distraught father watches by the bed-side of his dying child. Only lavish expenditure of wealth can save her. Alas, John's Le Page is poor, for the reason that he is a gambler. Little Ruth's illness coincides with his employer's discovery that he has been attending race meetings. Result, dismissal for John, who, unable to face a penniles future minus motherless in a wine glass and sits down in the office to make an end of himself. His hand is stayed by a chunk of plaster from the ceiling. Burglars are breaking in! He hides. Burglar No. 1, whose companion in crime awaits him in the room above, opens the safe and then, feeling the need of refreshment, obligingly drinks the poisoned wine and dies. This is the moment of John's temptation and fall. He hurriedly clears the diamonds and gold from the safe, calls the police; and burglar No. 2, descending from above, is caught and in due course is punished for the theft. Burglar No. 1 is supposed to have died of heart failure, having probably had a vision of the plot which he has thus started on its wonderful way. John Le Page is now a rich man and Ruth's life is saved by a sea voyage.

Twenty years pass. Father and daughter return to America. She is well and he it is who is ill—morally, that is. He has become a secret agent in the pay of a certain European Power which is on the verge of war with the United States of America. High-placed but low-living scoundrels attached to the Embassy of the above-mentioned Power have him in their clutches, and they have also suborned Felicia Ganston, the wife of an Admiral in the United States of America Navy, whose undoing, like John's, is a passion for gambling. A super-scoundrel from the Embassy, using John as his catspaw, forces Felicia to steal the "Sealed Orders" which have been delivered to her husband as a preliminary to the declaration of war, the eve of which, like the eve of Waterloo, coincides with a sound of revelry by night, in this instance on board the Admiral's flagship. How the machinations of the enemy are brought to naught and Le Page to a dreadful death by falling from an airship, is shown by a series of pictures as thrilling as any ever yet displayed, and films patrons who revel in drama hot and strong cannot fail to have their emotions powerfully worked upon by this excellent series of splendidly executed and vividly conceived scenes.

The destruction of an air-ship, its pursuit by a sea-plane, the rescue of Ruth, with the "Sealed Orders" in her clasp, after she has descended by a parachute into the open sea, form an exciting climax to a plot in which scenes of an high order of interest and always relevant to the main theme are presented with a remarkable degree of technical excellence.

EXCELSIOR.

The Banvard Musical Comedy Company of ...urse continues to be the great attraction at Excelsior Theatre, and its popularity is ...dence by the large houses which are to be ...n nightly at this theatre. Suffice it to ... that for the ensuing week there are to be some new and even greater attractions than we have seen during the past fortnight or so, and as there will not be much longer the opportunity of seeing this clever company the residents of Bombay are recommended to make the most of them while they are here.

When the Banvard Company is not performing there is a delightful film down for exhibition entitled "Because," which bears the hall mark of excellence and is in every way a film to be commended to those people who like an interesting love story which has plenty of "bite" in the plot. Briefly, it concerns the younger son of a Peer. Educated to play the part of a waster in life, when driven from home by a dissolute father he finds it very difficult to earn his living, so that he rapidly becomes "a good fellow going wrong." One ray of sunshine remains to him as a memory of his father's house, and that is the remembrance of a bright little girl who in those happy days gone by was his playmate. This girl, grown into a beautiful woman, he meets once more. Result: Love. But what has he to offer? Thenceforth he makes up his mind that his life must be a success, and soon we find him as partner in a city financial house which looks prospering. But alas! a smash comes, and penniless once more he will not claim his lover one, even though a series of extraordinary accidents has made him heir to the title of his father. And so it comes about that after a series of tragic incidents we find that it is the woman who has to propose, and the man who has to consent, and we leave them in the end to the enjoyment of everlasting love.

"Kernal Nutt of the High Shoes," an amusing comic, and the usual topical Gazette round of the programme.

EMPRESS.

"The Tenderfoot," the film which is being shown this week at the Empress in conjunction with a comic entitled "Those Wedding Bells" which is sure to be popular, is a film which is bound to appeal to the patrons of this theatre. It deals for the most part with the wild and woolly west. Further, it is one of the best of the "Wolfville" stories from the famous series by Mr. Alfred Henry Lewis, and that surely, is sufficient guarantee of its excellence. These are great stories of love and adventure of wild men whose guns were notched many times, who would shoot on sight and yet were imbued with the gentler strains which impelled them to hive up their lives for their womenfolk or who could playfully ruffle the soft locks of the child. "The Tenderfoot" is a story of a man who had come west in an attempt to forget the girl he loved. She was the frivolous sort—a flirt who thought more of her power to attract all men than of her power to love and be loved by one man. Other saw her as she really was. And when Fate brought her to wolfville, he could not hide the joy that came to him with her presence. And once more he entered upon the well-nigh impossible task—to win and hold her affection. But she was seeking new conquests. She entered upon a dangerous flirtation with a very handsome "bad man"—"Smiling Jack" Douglas, a veritable Romeo of the ranges. Fears for her wilfulness beset the man who loved her. Saving her life by risking his own found her still thoughtless and ungrateful. And then jim met Cynthis, a wholesome product of the great West, and as the days passed he found her beautiful in spirit as well as in face and form. Her heart was true and unselfish—and Jim finally found real love. But his was no swift trail to victory. There were bullying "bad men" to be tamed, and other sterner battles to be fought, but with a girl worth while at his side, he found it easy to win.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

TURKHUD.—On the 1st January, 1920, at Kandawadi, Girgaom, Bombay, Sushilabai, wife of Ghamsham S. Turkhud, of a son.

"WORK IT FOR ALL YOU ARE WORTH."

MR. LANSBURY ON REFORM ACT.

Mr. George Lansbury, Editor of the "Daily Herald," has sent the following letter to Mr. Baptista:—

The "Daily Herald,"
2, Carmalite Street, Fleet Street,
London, E. C. 4,
20th Nov., 1919.

Dear Baptista,

By the time you get this, you will probably have seen or heard from Mrs. Besant.

There is great controversy amongst the Indians here as to whether the Montagu Bill should be accepted with all its imperfections, and worked by the Indians for all its worth. I feel very strongly indeed that this is the course that should be adopted. I do not want any of you to abate one single iota of your demands. You are up against the fact that the Bill will become Law, I hope, before you get this; and, if it does, you will all be living under it. It would be sheer mid-summer madness not to work it; and I cannot conceive that you will think of taking up that attitude. Work it for all you are worth. Get every scrap out of it, you can; but keep your organisation going, with full self-determination as your goal.

Our British Labour movement is conservative and practical; and they will not understand your not working the Bill. You see, all our movement is a compromise movement, but it still does more, and the fact that we are the first country in the world to-day—which is of course not saying much—but still whatever freedom we possess is due to a large extent to our political and industrial organisation. Take what you get. Work it, but keep moving to the goal of full self-determination.

Always,
(Sd.) GEORGE LANSBURY.

TRANSPORT WORKERS' FEDERATION.

DELEGATES OF 35 UNIONS ACCEPT EMPLOYERS' PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 2.

Delegates of thirty-five unions affiliated to the Transport Workers' Federation, have decided to accept the employers' proposal submitting to a court of inquiry the dockers' demand for the standard minimum wage of sixteen shillings daily. The decision removes the danger of an immediate crisis.

ALI BROTHERS' RELEASE.

CONGRATULATION FROM ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM HOSTEL UNION.

At a meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam Hostel Union, Bombay, held on Wednesday last under the presidentship of Mr. Sirfaraz Ali, Bar.-at-Law, to commemorate the recent release of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali, the following resolution which was moved from the chair, was unanimously passed:—

"Resolved that the members of this Union in this extraordinary meeting assembled, put on record their heartfelt joy and pleasure at the just and honourable release of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali after a protracted period of internment, and authorize the Hon. Secretary to communicate the sincere congratulations of the members to these our beloved leaders now happily restored to the country and community."

The President, in the course of his remarks, gave a short account of the life-work of the Ali brothers, and dwelt on the noble message of their lives which were wholly devoted to the service of God, country and community.

Mr. Sultan A. Noorani gave a brief history of the internment of the Ali brothers, and said that the principle of internment and imprisonment without a fair, free and open trial by a regular court of justice, according to the ordinary rules of evidence, was a vicious principle, which ought to be abandoned for good. The Government deserved the gratitude of Moslems all over India for having at last released their beloved leaders, and doing thereby a sheer act of justice, which should have been done long ago. The following wire was despatched to Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali:—

"Pray, accept sincere congratulations, members, Anjuman-i-Islam Hostel Union, on your just and honourable release.—(Sd.) S. A. Noorani, Secretary."

SHIPBUILDING ACTIVITIES AT COCANADA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 1.

A message from the Associated Press Cocanada correspondent says that the proprietors of the English Cycle and Motor Import Company launched their third sailing ship the City of Madras on the 29th of December. She is entirely built of Burma teak and is estimated to carry 600 tons of rice bags. She sails in January on her maiden voyage to Akyab to bring rice to southern ports.

Uran Moslems have wired to the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League, requesting them to convey the congratulations of Uran Moslem to Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali on their release. The Uran Moslems have also wired endorsing the resolutions regarding Turkey and Khilafat passed by the All-India Moslem League and according support also to the National Congress programme.

RECALL LORD CHELMSFORD.

SYMPATHY WITH EGYPTION NATIONALISTS.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AMRITSAR, Jan. 1.

The following are further proceedings of the All-India Moslem League:—

Mr. Mumtaz Hussain moved:—"This meeting of the All-India Moslem League is of opinion that H. E. Lord Chelmsford ... forfeited the confidence of all sections of the Indian population and he should immediately be recalled from India."

Speaking on the resolution, he said the passing of the resolution was highly essential for the future welfare of the country. Lord Chelmsford's regime had been particularly noted for its reactionary attempts to suppress Indian aspirations. To give real effect to the Reforms Scheme, the head of the Government ought to have more liberal ideals and it was doubted whether Lord Chelmsford would really put Indians on the way to self-government. The indifference shown by his Excellency's Government to respect public opinion expressed by the public leaders as a protest against the Rowlatt Act had shaken their faith in Government. It was nothing but the flouting of public opinion.

Mr. Sheikh Sharkat Ali of Lucknow seconded the resolution.

Mr. Haliqul Zaman (Lucknow) supported the resolution and said that after the same resolution was passed at Lucknow he expected Lord Chelmsford would honourably resign and in view of the present unanimous Indian opinion the Viceroy should be recalled to allay public anxiety.

The resolution was passed.

ROYAL AMNESTY.

The following resolutions were then moved one after another and carried:—In view of the fact that full effect has not yet been given to the general amnesty clause of the gracious Proclamation of His Majesty the King-Emperor and that persons in the Punjab tried by Martial Law Commissioners, Summary Courts, Area Officers and Tribunals, constituted under the Defence of India Act, and detenues and deportees have not been released, this meeting of the All-India Moslem League expresses the earnest hope and trusts that the fullest effect will immediately be given to the letter and spirit of the Royal Command.

H. M. SULTAN OF TURKEY.

This meeting of the All-India Moslem League shares with all Moslem world the wide belief that His Imperial Ottoman Majesty Sultan Wahe-ed-Uddeen is the recognised Khalifa of Islam and places on record its deep-seated and unshakable devotion to the sacred person of his Imperial Majesty as successor of the Prophet and head of Islam.

DISMEMBERMENT OF TURKEY.

This meeting of the All-India Muslim League expresses its deep disappointment at the disregard shown by the British Government to the repeated representations made by Indian Mussulmans through their representatives in England and India regarding the question of the Khilafat, Holy Places, and Jazirat-ul-Arab and feels constrained to express that no settlement contemplating the dismemberment of Turkey would ever satisfy Indian Mussulmans, but keep them in a state of perpetual dissatisfaction and discontent, for the grave consequences of which they shall not be responsible. Under the circumstances the Mussulmans would be fully justified to carry on all possible methods of constitutional agitation open to them, including a boycott of British army, if it is likely to be used outside India for Imperial and anti-Islamic purposes.

SYMPATHY WITH EGYPTIANS.

The All-India Muslem League expresses its deep sympathy with the political aspirations of the nationalists of Egypt to get the principle of self-determination applied to their country in accordance with the terms of the Peace Treaty and is grieved at the methods adopted to thwart their ambitions.

REFORMS.

While fully appreciating the labours of Right Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu, Secretary of State for India, in connection with the Government of India Act of 1919, the All-India Muslem League deeply regrets that full responsible government for which India is fit has been withheld both in provinces and in the Central Government and that the principle of self-determination has not been applied to her in accordance with her demands. It, therefore, considers the reforms inadequate and unsatisfactory and trusts Parliament will establish full responsible government in India at the earliest opportunity. In the meantime, the League calls upon Indians to demonstrate their capacity for complete self-government by availing themselves of such opportunity as is now offered to them in the reforms recently enacted which the League recognised to be a definite step towards the goal of full responsible government.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE PRESS.

This meeting of the All-India Muslem League places on record its deep-seated belief that the new era brought in by the gracious Royal Proclamation cannot bear fruit unless and until full liberty of thought and expression is granted to the people of India and the various restrictions placed on that liberty by the manner in which the Press Act has been and is being administered and the various other obstacles placed upon Indian journalism in general and Muslim journals in particular are immediately removed.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

That the All-India Muslem League, voicing the Muslem public opinion, adheres to the principle of separate representation for the Muslem community and strongly urges upon the Government the immediate necessity of applying the said principle to local bodies in provinces where it has not yet been applied.

That the meeting of the All-India Muslem League urges on the attention of the Government of India the imperative necessity of repealing the Press Act, the Defence of India Act, and the Rowlatt Act.

The sessions was then dissolved.

APACHES OF ...

AMAZING TALE OF TERRORISM.

A WARNING TO CITY'S RESIDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to pulish the following in your esteemed paper so that forewarned by my unfortunate experience, residents of Bombay may not fall victims like myself to ruffian terrorism.

On the 24th December last while I was returning heme at about 7-30 p.m. from Nall Bazaar a woman who, though belonging to a low caste, seemed to be not of a questionable character, came to me near the temple, that is situated in the middle of Sandhurst Road, and very pleadingly requested me to reach her to her house as she said she was being molested by some one who was following her all along and that she feared he had an evil intent in so doing. I, therefore, thinking her to be a poor Maratha woman and suspecting nothing evil, acceded to her entreaties and accompanied her for a considerable distance. At about 8 p.m. when I came to the lane through which she requested me to pass with her, I began for the first time to entertain vague suspicions about her and asked her to proceed alone. Here again she pathetically entreated me to accompany her a bit further and we were now in the Kamathipura Lane between the Municipal Ward Office and the Grant Road Mahamedan Durga, opposite the Northbrooke Garden. As the lane had no proper lights I thought I had been perhaps led into a trap by the cunning woman. No sooner had the above idea struck me and I turned my back to return to the main road than the same woman caught hold of my hands from behind and began uttering threatening words and making the most shameful allegations against me in a loud voice. Thunderstruck at the turn of events. I told her that she was ill-paying my kindness to her. To this her only reply was jeering words and more foul abuse and violent jerks with her hands. Immediately after this, first two and ultimately about a doden hooligans turned up and laid violent hands on me. They shut my mouth with a piece of cloth and dragged me to a considerable distance in the lane behind, where there was complete darkness. There, they stripped me of all my clothing and robbed me of everything I had except my clothes. They removed first my money bag, then the ring, my wristwatch, a gold necklet and even the silver waist-chain I had on my person. During this search, the persons threatened even to kill me; some said it was safe to kill me as the Police will have no clue. As my mouth was shut and I was surrounded by more than a dozen men threatening to kill me I naturally lost my senses and I do not know what happened further. An hour or an hour and a half later, when I came to my senses I found that the crowd around me had diminished and only some five or six persons were around me, some of whom were inquiring as to what the matter was. One of these struck a match to see what the matter was, when the ruffians and the woman, who had so far caught hold of me, rapidly disappeared in the darkness. I must state here that all the while I was in their custody, I was assaulted most brutally and kicked about like a foot-ball and my one idea till I fainted was how to escape with my life from these demons.

The new persons who appeared on the scene were all Ghaties. So far as I can recollect from my hazy memory of the occurrence they brought me to the end of the lane into the main road and after telling me that such occurrences were common enough in those localities and that I was fortunate enough to escape with my life, they gave me a bottle of soda to drink and put me in a Victoria. It was fully 11-30 p.m. when I reached home. My thanks are due to these kind Ghaties and to the Victoriawala who, seeing my plight, refused to accept anything from me for driving me home.

Such was my terrible experience of the ruffianism of modern Bombay. I pray to God that none of the other residents of this city may fall into the traps laid down by the devils in human shape who haunt the dark corners of this city.—Yours, etc.,

A. VICTIM.

Bombay, Jan. 1.

SIR SIVASWAMY'S ADDRESS.

"TRIBUNES" COMMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 1.

Commenting upon the presidential address at the Moderates' Conference, the "Tribune" says:—The presidential address of Sir Sivaswami Aiyer is, as it was bound to be, an able performance and no exception can be taken to its tone and temper. The address emphasises both points of agreement and points of difference between the Moderate Conference and the Congress and it is clear so far as the Punjab affairs are concerned that the difference, if any, is only one of emphasis". The paper adds:—"We entirely differ from the Prsident when he seeks to justify the virtual secession of a large section of the Moderate Party from the Congress.

MISSION OF CHR...

MESSAGE OF FREE EMPIRE !

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Jan. 2.

The New Years' message from the Premiers of the British Commonwealth of Nations is issued over the signatures of Mr. Lloyd George Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Hughes, General Botha, Messrs. Massey and Squires of Newfoundland. The message which is addressed to "Fellow-citizens of the British Empire" emphasises that, in recognition of the Fatherhood of God and the Divine Purpose for the World, Christianity will be discovered the ultimate foundation for reconstruction of ordered harmonious life for all men. As that recognition could only come as an act of free consent on the part of individual men everywhere, the message appeals to men of good-will to consider the eternal validity and truth of those spiritual forces which are the one hope for the permanent foundation of world peace.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

THE PREMIER'S LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 2.

The following New Year's Honours are announced:—

EARL.

Viscount Midleton.

BARONS.

Sir Bertrand Dawson, Sir George Riddell, Sir Albert Stanley.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

Messrs. Charles Doherty and Arthur Sifton, Canadian representatives at the Peace Conference; Sir Arthur Boscawin, M.P.; Mr. Frederock Guest, M.P.; Sir Frederick Lugard, ex-Governor of Nigeria; Mr. William Watt, Acting Premier of Australia; Sir William White, Acting Premier of Canada.

BARONETS.

Sir Henry Birchenough; Mr. John Traill Cargill, Chairman of the Burmah Oil Company; Mr. Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, for the war propaganda services in the Far East; Sir Thomas Holderness, Permanent Under Secretary of State for India.

KNIGHTS.

Mr. Ernest Budge, who is the head of the Egyptian Departments of the British Museum; Mr. H. J. Mackinder, M.P.; Mr. Thomas Robinson, M.P.

The foregoing is the Premier's List comprising seven K.C.B.'s, nineteen Baronets and thirty-six Knights.

BOLSHEVIKS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

JAPAN DEERMINED TO STEM THE FLOW

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 2.

In view of Admiral Koltchak's retreat in Siberia and Japan's determination to stem the flow of Bolshevism towards Japan, the whole situation is being reviewed by the Japanese Government in consultation with the Allies and the United States. At present Japan has thirty thousand troops along the trans-Siberian railway and the United States seven thousand. It is understood that the Japanese Government will act only after discussion with and in co-operation with the Allies. If necessary, Japan is prepared to increase her forces in Siberia. Meanwhile, arrangements have been completed for the early repatriation of Czecho-Slovak troops, who are concentrated near Vladivostock.

IMPERIAL MINERAL RESOURCES BUREAU.

WORK REVIEWED BY CHAIRMAN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 9 30 a.m., Jan. 2.

Interviewed with reference to the work of the Imporial Mineral Resources Bureau of which he is the Chairman, Sir Richard Redmayne pointed out the immense amount of valuable work done throughout the Empire since the composition of the Bureau was completed in July 1918. The Bureau had engaged in extensive statistical classification of the Empire's mineral resources through the medium of sixteen Technical Committees comprising some of the best known mining and metallurgical experts in the Empire. With a view to establishing a still closer connection the Bureau suggested that all parts of the Empire should appoint a qualified representative to act as a corresponding member. Sir Richard Redmayne mentioned as unqualified success, the experiment adopted in South Africa and India of sending a mechanical representative to the United Kingdom to keep in close touch with the Bureau. The experiment had been of reciprocal advantage.

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Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912.

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Editor, "The Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, January 3, 1920.

THE CONGRESS AND AFTER.

The work of the Congress was never so arduous and trying as that of this year, but it is a foretaste of the exacting times that await us. The enactment of reforms is not going to afford us leisure to rest on our oars, because, as our work is likely to be somewhat diversified, the energy we put forth in every sphere of action has to be intensified. The controversy on the reform resolution in the Congress is mainly one of sentiment. We do not for a moment agree with Mr. Gandhi that because the measure is disappointing, the only logical course for the nation would be to reject or, what amounts to the same thing, to obstruct it in practice. While taking advantage of it, we have to work for the completion of the measure. We have for the purpose to mobilise a fund of energy for constructive wisdom and tenacious propaganda in proportions hitherto unknown in Indian public life. The resolution passed recognises the inadequacy of the measure, the rejection involved of the principle of self-determination, the intention of the country to make the best of it, the resolve to agitate for the completion of Home Rule outside of that work, and, lastly, the appreciation of Mr. Montagu's share as the main author of the legislation. Emphasis was put in varying degrees on the several parts composing the resolution by different leaders. Till we view all these facts with a due sense of proportion, it may be easy for us to wrangle interminably over them, with possibilities of misunderstanding. We, for instance, to-day publish a letter of Mr. George Lansbury to Mr. Joseph Baptista, in which the writer seems to base his remarks on the strange impression that Nationalists are determined to boycott the reform. Our opponents have raised the spurious issue that we should either accept it with a sense of loaded repletion or sulk into the wilderness. We have to proceed on the practice hitherto followed, that is, taking our due share in the working of the Councils and carrying on the agitation outside, but with better constructiveness, energy and courage. The responsibility of the men in the Councils will be great, the education of the electorate will be arduous, while the forward propaganda will require forethought, ability and sacrifice. If we do not carry on these functions, we shall fail and shall have deserved failure. Let us gird ourselves and get ready men, prepared by discipline and painful study to answer these functions of the future; we ourselves are sanguine that the moral energy of the country will rise with the occasion and therefore have no hesitation in accepting the decision of the Congress

A United Demand.

For the first time in the history of the Congress—we hope it will also be the last time—the representatives of the people have united in beseeching. His Majesty the King-Emperor to recall the Viceroy. In doing so the Congress merely reflected the feelings of the country and we do not believe that even the most ardent champion of prestige will controvert the fact that the people are longing for a change in the Viceroyalty. As the resolution said, Lord Chelmsford has forfeited the confidence of the people. They are convinced that Lord Chelmsford is being overborne by the forces which it is his business to master and that he is not equal to the functions of his august office. We do not know what Lord Chelmsford feels about the adequacy of his own powers, but it may be useful to notice a preliminary objection raised against the demand for his recall. The "Pioneer," furious over the aspersions cast on the honour and humanity of Sir Michael O'Dwyer by the Congress, concludes with an effort to shelter the person of Lord Chelmsford. The "Pioneer" says: "The expression of sincere homage to the King-Emperor uttered by the speakers is illuminating when placed in juxtaposition to these onslaughts on one of the King's most faithful and eminent servants, and the attacks on His Majesty's direct representative in India." We shall leave aside the "King's most faithful and eminent servant" for the present. But there is no reflection on our homage to the King in asking for the recall of "His Majesty's direct representative," for we merely ask for a worthier representative. The "Pioneer" imagines that the King-Emperor's representative is hedged in by the divinity supposed to belong to kings, and that Indians consist of old-world savages who may be overawed by suggestions of sacrilege. "Young India" once wrote of a missionary school where boys were bidden to salaam all Europeans, because they were alleged to be "representatives of the King-Emperor." Indians have survived the stage when they could be bidden to look upon the Viceroy as one clothed with immortal attributes of kingship, and it is an insult to commonsense to suggest, as the "Pioneer" does, that a demand for the recall of a Viceroy is contrary to our feelings of homage to the King-Emperor. Why, in Church-law, the Pope may be disrobed of his authority, "representative" though he is, not of a king, but of God! The Pope, the vicegerent of God, subscribes himself, "servant of servants," and it is proper to look upon the Governor-General as the servant of the people, which indeed he is.

Lord Chelmsford Must Go.

We have had Viceroys whose policy was disapproved by the people, but never such a disappointment as Lord Chelmsford. Mr. Sarma, in opposition, pleaded in defence of Lord Chelmsford, but Mr. Bomanjee's reply was crushing enough. Much has been said of his lordship's share in the shaping of reform. His lordship himself, at the last session of the Legislative Council, declared that he and his Government were slaving for two years at the task. It would be better of the admirers of Lord Chelmsford not to analyse too closely the share of his Excellency in what he did and omitted to do. If the project of March 5 had succeeded, they could have claimed credit for achieving something, if only in the wrong direction; but what they gave had to be contested, and added to the labour and friction of reform. If, on the other hand, we had a liberal Viceroy, with unremitting grasp of the position to which he originally committed himself, we would have succeeded better. Lord Chelmsford's original and independent contribution to the literature of reform consisted of a little addendum to the Despatch of March 5, which is still available for the public. And it is better to let the matter rest. Never was the failure of Lord Chelmsford so conspicuous as in his failure to retain the goodwill of the people from the time of the termination of the war. A statesman with imagination could have made it into a permanent asset; an ordinary administrator, content with having a pure "log-rolling" Government, could have retained it. But what is the position now? People accustomed to look upon the Viceroy as some sort of a protection are appealing to His Majesty to recall him. And the Indian people, with their instinct of personal loyalty and devotion, are not easily stirred into making such a petition; and the fact that a change in the Viceroyalty is felt to be the first essential for a conciliation of the people and the obliteration of bitterness, is the measure of his lordship's failure. When the Punjab storm burst, he left it to the Dyers and O'Dwyers to do what they pleased, instead of going to the spot, as any other Viceroy would have done, and checking excesses. It is too bitter and tragic a fact for us to discuss—the public know it and Lord Chelmsford himself is deeply soured. And the people of Britain are asking why the facts were so long concealed. It will not do to reign in silence while the name of Britain is being besmirched with the disclosures of the Punjab. What is the use of saying that the Viceroy appointed an Enquiry, when contrary evidence shows that it was imposed and not courted? The contribution of the Government of India is the "whitewashing act," and during the discussion Lord Chelmsford ruled without adequate notions of fairness. When a popular representative—whose disclosures are being confirmed with horrid details—was insulted, Lord Chelmsford, with bucolic naivette, said that it might be "a slap" or might not be a "slap" for the honourable member. When one of the members of an Indian deputation put it to an ex-Minister of the Coalition Cabinet, which appointed Lord Chelmsford, how it was that his lordship was selected, the reply came that it was a stop-gap, found, because for the satisfaction of all parties it was necessary to find a colourless personality without a past. We do not know about it. But now we are at the parting of the ways, when a statesman of first-rate abilities is required to lift the nation from the depth of distrust, and work the reform in the atmosphere of conciliation. And the fact that Lord Chelmsford's recall is demanded, is a sufficient indication of the need of the obliteration of bitterness. We are not disposed to blame Lord Chelmsford as an individual. He may be earnest, he may be conscientious according to his lights; but without a man of better vision and higher statesmanship, it would be impossible to establish the first essentials of concord. Very recently, a Moderate, esteemed in his party, told us that so long as Lord Chelmsford was Viceroy, it would be impossible to secure peace and save people from sinking into deeper discontent. Nor have we heard Anglo-Indian papers argue that his Excellency is the best man to remain and carry out the new reforms. For the sake of "prestige," there might be new defenders, but none from an admiration of merit. The position is one of extreme delicacy for the country and the Viceroy. Does his Excellency really think that his continuation, in face of the overwhelming demand of the people, would be wise or helpful? It is for his Excellency to decide. In the meanwhile Indians, as loyal subjects of his Majesty, are right in praying for his recall. That he has failed and his continuance would not be a blessing, all are agreed, including the people of Britain who, we may assure his Excellency, do not differ from the Indian people in their verdict. Lord Chelmsford must go.

NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS.

The message which the Premiers of the British Commonwealth have addressed to the "Fellow-Citizens of the Empire," is couched in language so solemn and evangelical that India may well feel herself shivering in the outer court. "The Fatherhood of God a... the Divine Purpose of the World" a... ideas so rare in the mouths and men... ries of statesmen that we, in spite ... the heathen paesumption which exclu... us from hearing the message, may ... rejoice over the reverential mood of ... six Premiers who utter it. They give vent to the reflection, like a synod of Bishops, that for the accomplishment of those two aims "Christianity will be discovered to be the ultimate foundation for the reconstruction of ordered, harmonious life for all men." The message further appeals to men of good-will to consider the eternal validity and truth of those spiritual forces which are the one hope of a permanent foundation of world-peace. If these ideas imbue the mind of our statesmen for a fortnight, we shall have the real revolution to peace. The weakness of individuals as well as of nations to vacillate over the Tenth Commandment is the root of the world-havoc. If India, which is not in this spiritual adoration, may be allowed to have a word in edge-ways, it will be the commending of the Golden Rule of Christianity: "Do unto others as thou wouldst be done by." If it is observed, General Smuts would think of risking himself on the question of the gradual strangulation of the stranger within his gate; the present situation in South Africa is not exactly in consonance with the "Fatherhood of God and the Divine Purpose of the World." Mr. Lloyd George might well, in pursuance of his devotional homily, make a real effort for the unreserved application of the rule by "free consent" and courageously face the consequence of his deed without and within the Empire. It will quietly promote a revolution of righteousness that will settle the vexations of the Peace Conference. If the Christian duty of observing the Tenth Command... ment is observed, we shall, with the celerity of the cable, hear that the despoliation of the Indians in East Africa and the appropriation of the work of their hands have ceased. If the Christian duty embodied in the Ninth Commandment appeals to the "Fellow-Citizens of the Empire" in East Africa they might cease talking of the "moral depravity of Indians" and give up bearing false witness against their neighbours. If the great thoughts are whispered over to other nations, we may incidentally have a fair settlement of the Turkish question where the trouble now is apparently—we do not know—due to the wiles and snares of the spirit of Achan. Great and manifold advantages are in prospect if the senders of the message valiantly stand by their gospel with the unflinching certainty of the right. All men, in their aspiration to be better, form New Year resolutions

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Notes

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...ON REFORM ACT

...R. GANDHI'S AMENDMENT.

...NTAGU THANKED.

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...ties and the people will cooperate so to work the reforms as to secure the early establishment of full responsible Government and this Congress offers its warmest thanks to the Right Hon'ble E. S. Montagu for his labours in connection with them".

CONFLICT OF PRINCIPLES.

Speaking in English in support of his amendment Mr. Gandhi said he would as ... the Congress than nothing. ... above pleased him more than to have been able to be absent from that day's session and not divide the assembly in open house in the question of the reforms if he had not felt that there was a conflict of principles involved in the question. He felt his duty demanded that he should say a word on the question even though he found himself ranged against leaders and friends like Mr. Tilak and Mr. Das. They had failed to appeal to either his head or his heart and further he felt that the acceptance of the position as embodied in the Reforms resolution placed before Congress meant giving a wrong lead to the country and creating a false position. Continuing Mr. Gandhi said he agreed with the substance of the reform resolution placed before them except for the characterisation of the Reform Act as disappointing and to the necessity for the addition of the clauses moved by himself thanking Mr. Montagu and offering their hand of fellowship to Mr. Montagu and His Majesty the King-Emperor who had extended their hands of followship to the people of India. Those who felt that the reforms were disappointing could not use them. He could understand an attitude of rejection and non-cooperation with Government, but he would challenge that position for he thought that it was not right and that the country was not prepared for it and he would go from one part of the country to another saying so. Mr. Tilak had told them the country and Mr. Montagu that he was going to work the Reform Act fully. Then let him be true to himself and the country and say so. If there was to be working of the the Reform Act it meant co-operation. And where was co-operation? Was it in the air. It should be substantial. If it was to be conditional let them say so. His reasons for adding the clause standing in his name were in the first place that Mr. Montagu had rendered service to India to the best of his capacity in overcoming Lord Sydenham and others and when they expressed thanks to Mr. Montagu it meant that they would co-operate with him. Secondly, he felt that Mr. Montagu and by the Royal Proclamation the King-Emperor had extended the hand of fellowship to the people of India and Indian culture and civilisation demanded of them that they should accept the proffered hand and place trust in the bureaucracy of Mr. Montagu and co-operate with them. That did not involve diminishing India's rights if they were manly and did their duty was at his peril that any body wanted dared to tread on their rights.

...ONGRESS' RESPONSIBILITY TO ...COME TO RIGHT CONCLUSION.

...Jinnah in seconding the amendment ... the question was of vital importance ...the responsibility was upon the ...ress to come to a right decision. Mr. ... on his way to Amritsar had sent a ...am to the Secretary of State promising ...nsive co-operation. Why in the name ...aven should not the Congress give a ...to the country in that direction? ... was a school in this country whose ... intention was to obstruct. He had ... best of his ability tried to study the ...d it was his view that they would not ...o wait for teh years for the next in- ... He appealed to the Congress to ...he verdict that they meant to co- ... As regards thanks to Mr. ...u the thanks of Congress was not to ...n away cheaply but Mr. Montagu ...ll deserved it and laboured in a ... as had no other Englishman for

...RS. BESANT AMENDMENT.

...Besant next moved the following ...ent:—"That this Congress wel- ...reforms act as opening the gate- ...freedom to the Indian nation and ... India power to walk on her own ... the road to responsible Govern- ...forming the first substantial ... that road and if ear- ... the people to take the ...age of its provisions so as ...in the shortest possible time. ...record its gratitude to ... Lord Sinha for their strenuous work against the greatest difficulties both in India and in Great Britain.

Mrs. Besant said it might be asked how was it she supported the Reform Act now when she had declared that the Montagu Chelmsford scheme was unworthy of England to offer and India to accept? Her answer was that what they had got now was not the Montagu Report. They had gained practically all they had asked for and the bill was worthy of England to offer. Mrs. Besant then went into a detailed analysis of what India had got under the Act stating that in the centre autocracy nominally remained but really the death blow had been struck. Continuing Mrs. Besant said that as regards Mr. Montagu he was a friend of India and deserved their gratitude. If he had helped them to win their liberty did he not deserve a grateful word of thanks from India?

THEY WERE BEING MISLED!

Mr. Bomanji supporting Mrs. Besant's amendment said that if officials and the bureaucracy did not co-operate in working out the reforms then there would be time enough to obstruct. He was afraid they were being misled. Mr. Bomanjee then paid tribute to the services of Mr. Montagu and Lord Sinha and said they deserved their gratitude.

MR. PAL'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. B. C. Pal moved a third amendment adding the following clause to the original motion:—(d) "This Congress in the meanwhile recommends that the provisions of the Reform Act be used as far as possible with a view to securing full responsible Government at an early date and it desires to record its thanks to Mr. Montagu for his labours in connection with the Reforms.

Mr. Pal said he had proposed his amendment because it been asked what lead the Congress was going to give to the country? If it accepted his amendment it would mean the country would not boycott the reforms. They were going to contest every seat and he asked all those conterned to take notice. Co-operation and obstruction did not destroy each other. They would co-operate where co-operation would mean the advancement of the common cause and would obstruct when the interests of the country demanded it. Mr. Pal took exception to the Royal Proclamation being brought in the Reform resolution and declared he was not prepared to take his stand on that Proclamation. As regards thanking Mr. Montagu he had no objection. He had told his landlady's daughter in England when she brought him a bitter cup of tea "no. Thanks." In the same way he had no objection to thanking Mr. Montagu and also in expectation of favours to come he had also no objection to thanking Lord Sinha but that was not in his amendment.

Mr. Mahomed Ali seconded this amendment in Urdu.

Mr. S. Satyamurti supporting the original (Mr. Das') motion (on reforms) strongly opposed Mr. Gandhi's amendment and said by omitting the word "disappointing" they would be doing great disservice to the country.

Mr. Hasrat Mohani speaking in Urdu in upport of the original motion declared they could not thank Mr. Montagu for the Act. He was not surprised at the amendment of Mr. Gandhi because Mr. Gandhi was a Mahatma and would even thank his enemies.

Mr. T. Prakasham appealed to the Congress to accept the motion as amended by Mr. Pal.

Mr. P. K. Telang pleaded that they should work the reforms enthusiastically. If they used the opportunities given to them in a proper way they would reach the goal of complete responsible Government soon. He supported Mrs. Besant's amendment expressing at the same time his doubt if it would find favour.

Pundit Rambhuj Dutt supporting the original motion said when the report was published he regarded it as a spurious coin and he found something still though slightly increased in value, They would say they did not accept the reform. Then it would follow they did not thank anyone but once they accepted the reforms they thanked by implication. Pandit Rambhuj also complained the Punjab had been differently treated.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer and Pattabi Sitaramayya supported Mr. Gandhi's amendment while Mr. Chanda Bansi Sahay spoke in favour of the original motion.

PUNDIT MALAVIYA'S SUPPORTS MR. GANDHI.

The Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya accorded his wholehearted support to Mr. Gandhi's amendment and said that the word "disappointing" should be removed and also paragraph should be added at the end of the resolution thanking Mr. Montagu. The word "disappointing," he said, was used to intensify dissatisfaction. That, of course, was not the essential part of the resolution. The main oposition was that which expressed co-operation. Did they in fact desire to co-operate or not? Would they seek election, train electorate, go about educating and sit in councils? Would that not be co-operation? Co-operation included fullest and strongest opposition when necessary. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya paid a generous tribute to Mr. Montagu and said India had reason to be grateful to him. They would start their agitation. They had already started it but they should frankly and wholeheartedly acknowledge the good that had been done Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya recognised the importance of the Royal Proclamation and winding up his arguments declared Mr. Gandhi's amendment stood on a strong and unassailable ground. It would be a calamity and a misfortune if they had to divide but he was sure some understanding was being arrived at.

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya at this stage left the rostrum and after a conference with Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. Tilak and others returned and announced a compromise had been arrived at. He next turned to Mrs. Besant and asked her if he had her permission to include her name also in the compromise. Mrs. Besant declined.

Pandit Malaviya eventually read out the resolution decided upon by compromise. It left Mr. Das' motion untouched and contained the following new clause at the end:—

(d) pending such introduction this Congress trusts that so far as may be possible they will so work the reforms as to secure early establishment of full repensible government and this Congress offers its thanks to the Right Hon. Mr. E. S. Montagu for his labours in connection with reforms.

Mr. Das having briefly spoken accepting resolution Mrs. Besant's amendment was put to the vote and lost, only a handful voting in favour.

The resolution which was the outcome of the compromise was then put to vote and enthusiastically carried, only Mrs. Besant and a few others voting against.

The Congress then proceeded to the discussion of other resolutions on the agenda. Mr. B. C. Pal moved a resolution protesting against he hostile attitude of some of British Ministers towards the Turkish and Khilafat question as disclosed by their utterances and most earnestly appealing to and urging upon his Majesty's Government to settle the Turkish question in accordance with just and legitimate sentiments of Indian Musalmans and the solemn pledges of the Prime Minister without which there will be no contentment among the people of India.

Mrs. Hasrat Mohini was one of the speakers.

A large number of resolutions already wired were then moved by Pandit Gokarnath Misra on behalf of the President and passed.

Resolutions expressing opinion that the promotion of the Swadeshi movement was essential for national progress and recommending revival of hand-spinning and weaving, recommending that Government should take immediate steps to prohibit exportation of milch cows in view of the serious economic danger, reaffirming the Delhi resolution about Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine, reaffirming the Delai resolution that Delhi should be constituted into a regulated province, and appointing Messrs. V. J. Patel, Gokaranath Misra and Dr. Ansari as General Secretaries of the Congress for 1920.

The wording of the resolution about the Moslem League's resolution recommending discontinuance of cow-killing on Bakr-Id days was altered.

The congress gratefully welcomed the League's resolution and recognised it as a great step on the part of Mahomedans towards the ... completion of Hindu Moslem unity.

The congress was invited to Nagpur next December.

Usual thanks giving speeches then followed.

The president in his concluding address said the union of various communities was now an accomplished fact and, God willing, would never be broken. It was for delegates to carry the message of hope into every nook and corner and he saw bright prospects ahead. Hard work was needed but he was confident everyone would do his very best with single-minded devotion to cause of the country.

The sessions was dissolved amidst great enthusiasm at eight o'clock in the night.

After five and a half hours' debate the Congress leaders arrived at a compromise in regard to the Reforms resolution. The original resolution standing in the name of Mr. C. R. Dass was completely retained and to it the following paragraph was added:—"Pending such introduction this Congress trusts that so far as possible the petople will so work the reforms as to secure the early establishment of full responsible Government, and this Congress offers its thanks to Mr. Montagu for his labours in connection with the reforms.

Messrs. Dass, Tilak, Gandhi and Pal agreed to the compromise which was announced by Pandit Malaviya amidst cheers. Mrs. Besant pressed her amendment to the vote and lost, only a few voting in her favour. The compromise resolution was then carried. The Congress is still in session.

LABOUR PARTY THANKED.

At the Congress session to-day in addition to the Reforms question which will be discussed and a resolution on a Declaration of Rights the following resolutions will be moved rom the chair. "This Congress records its grateful appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the Labour Party in and out of Parliament through its office-bearers, its organisation, its prominent members and the daily and weekly press and especially Mr. Spoor the accredited representative of the party in Parliament for Indian affairs, by generally supporting the cause of self-Government for India and particularly by pressing the Congress view about the Indian political reforms on the Joint Select Committee and on the occasion of the passage of the Bill in Parliament, for its full sympathy with the demand for full responsible Government in India and its generous assurance to advance it through its power and influence."

"This Congress urges the Provincial Committees and other affiliated associations to promote labour unions throughout the country wih a view to improving the social economic and political condition of the labouring classes and securing for them a fair standard of living and a proper place in the body politic of India."

"This Congress notes with satisfaction that it has been agreed by the Board of Directors of the journal "India" that it shall represent the views of the Congress and refers the recommendations contained in the report of the Congress deputation for the extension and improvement of the said journal to the All-India Congress Committee."

"This Congress is emphatically of opinion that the time has arrived to establish a permanent mission for its own propagandist work in England and elsewhere and appoints a committee of the following gentlemen to collect the necessary funds for the purpose and to select the personnel of the mission for the first year:—

"Mr. B. G. Tilak, convener, Mr. S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Mr. T. Prakasam, Mr. B. C. Chakravarty, Mr. Mohammad Ali, Mr. S. R Bomanji, Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. G. S. Khaparde and Mr. Syed Hasan Imam with power to add to their number if necessary."

"This Congress thankfully recognises the valuable services rendered by Lala Lajpatrai to the cause of the country by his earnest and self sacrificing efforts in constitutional agitation in the United States of America, by representing the view

(Continued on page 12.)

MILL-STRIKE ... BOMBAY.

SEVERAL MILLS IDLE.

GENERAL LABOUR UNREST.

INCREASE OF WAGES AND SHORTER HOURS DEMANDED

It is about a year now that the workers of Bombay had recourse to a strike of an extensive character to secure betterment of their wages. Since then, the tendency among the workmen has been towards better understanding amongst themselves and organising themselves in an effective way. Organisation among them has yet been in a nascent stage. While their endeavours under proper guidance are bound to be fruitful and productive of great good, it appears that the success which attended their unorganised efforts on the last occasion has imparted a firmer and healthier tone to their conduct. Indeed, some shrewd employers appear to have noticed this tendency for sometime past and though they have done nothing to encourage it, it might be said that they have done nothing to prevent its growth. However that may be, there can be little doubt that the workmen have been affected by a strong desire to obtain better terms from their employers. There is a talk among them of obtaining shorter hours and better wages and it is by no means uncertain that the victory which Labour has continuously been winning in Western countries has had considerable effect on their minds.

STRIKE—NOT A SURPRISE.

The strike which began yesterday first with the Jacob Sassoon Mill in Parel cannot altogether be said to be a surprise, some mill authorities have had an inkling of it for at least a fortnight before, though it may be they were not certain how or where it would begin. It is difficult to say with any amount of precision as to how the trouble actually began yesterday. One could gather however that it first began with the Jacob Sassoon Mill at Supari Baug Road. The men went in as usual to work in the morning but soon afterwards came out, demanding that the bonus which they had been promised should be paid during the current month instead of in February. Some European officers of the mill who were interviewed late yesterday evening by a special representative of the "Chronicle," while observing a certain degree of reticence gave him to understand that the management declined to accede to the request of the men, at the same time pointing out to them that the Chief Manager was away in Calcutta and their request would be considered on his return. The men not satisfied with the reply, went out.

AUTHORITIES' UNSYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE.

On the other hand some of the men informed our representative that the authorities, on being approached, proved unsympathetic and would not give them a proper hearing. The end of it all however was that the men went out and rushed the Morarjee Goculdass Mills over the other side of the road. The Engineer, presumably with last year's experience first in his mind, stopped the engine immediately and turned out his men. There was thus no cause for molestation or stone-throwing and the men went out reenforced by a few more forward spirits among the new recruits. The Islam Mill which is close by was also stopped and a body of about 200 men went about from one mill to another until by about midday all the mill in the Parel-Chinchpokli area were closed.

The mill that was rushed next after the Morarjee and Islam Mills was the Dinshaw Petit Mill where a few window glasses were smashed by stone-throwing. The men proceeding further up by Kala Chowki Road rushed up mill after mill beginning with the Bombay Cotton and Dyeing and the Western India Mills. At the latter, it is reported two Ramosis were hurt by stone-throwing. They do not seem to have been seriously hurt thought they had to be sent to hospital for being dressed up. All the mills in the Chinchpogli area were selected for notice by the men who at no time seem to have exceeded four or five hundred. Beyond damage done to window glasses which in some cases was considerable the strikers seem to have remained content with getting the men out and preventing the mills from running. Besides the mills mentioned other mills affected were the Rachel Sassoon, E. D. Sassoon, the New City of Bombay, the Kaiser-i-Hind, David Sassoon, New Great Eastern, the Sassoon and Alliance Silk. At the New City of Bombay everything passed off quietly the mill closing work before the strikers arrived on the scene. At the Kaiser-i-Hind Mills, it would seem some of the sepoys were hurt by stone-throwing and some unimportant papers were destroyed.

VOLUNTARY STOPPAGE OF WORK.

At Sewri where there are about half dozen mills including the Indo-China, the Moon, the Diamond Jubilee and Lord Reay No 2, work was stopped voluntarily on receipt of news that the strikers were going about from mill to mill with a view to get the men out. The Emperor Edward Mill on Reay Road was working as usual while the Framji Petit Mill remained working until 6 o'clock in the evening.

The next considerable mill area is Dadar-Matunga. the Tata Mills, Kohinoor, Gold Mohur and Spring remained unaffected by what had happened elsewhere as well also many of the mills in the area comprised between Foras Road, Jacob Circle, and Elphinstone Road. The Mathradas and Shapurji groups of mills were working as usual while what is Familiarly known as the "Lalchimna" group was also working. Though the Crown and the Ramdas Mills had to stop work by about mid-day, the Elphinstone Mill which is close by and the Century, Textile, Standard, and Indian Dyeing and Bleaching were all working throughout the day. On Ferguson Road with the exception of the Presidency Mill all the other mills were working while the Currimbhoy Ibrahim group comprising the Fazulbhoy, Currimbhoy and other mills were affected by the strike. It would seem that the men of the Currimbhoy group went in as usual but having remained idle throughout the morning came out at tiffin interval and remained out. It is interesting to mention that what was hitherto known as the Lord Reay Mill No. 1, adjoining the Currimbhoy group remained working. At one time of the day, it is said an attempt was made to get the men out here. Obviously, it was not seriously meant. However, the attempt was not successful and the mill worked as usual. The Dawn, Jamshed Manufacturing, and Myer Sassoon on Ferguson Road were also working. The Khatau Makanji Mulraj Khatau. Mathradas and some other mills were all working while at Tardeo excepting the Alliance all the other mills—the Jivraj Baloo, Adamjee Peerbhoy, Manockjee Petit and Motilal Pitti were also working.

WILL IT BE A GENERAL STRIKE?

While so far little serious efforts appear to have been made by the strikers to bring about anything like a general strike as they did in January last, considerable uneasiness is felt regarding what might happen to-day. Nobody seems to know—as any rate not the mill managers—whether the strike will spread and affect all those mills which were working on Friday. But great apprehension is felt that it might become a general strike. At the time of writing it is difficult to predict what might happen this morning, The workmen evidently know what they want and what they are about, but just now are not in a mood to be communicative. It could be gathered, however, in the course of conversation with some of them that there is a likelihood of the strike becoming general to-day. In the meanwhile, the Police authorities seem to be quietly re-establishing a police military headquarters at their old rendezvous—the Jacob Circle. By the evening British troops had been picketted at some of the importance junctions and truckloads of Tommies were held in reserve at the Jacob Circle headquarters and some other important points. A small body of Indian infantry was ostensibly on a route march yesterday evening from the direction of Kalachowki to Jacob Circle. All over the area there is a hushed feeling but underneath it, it is easy to perceive great unrest and apprehension. The Police are on the while less obtrusive obviouslw profiting from past experience but it is not easy to understand what useful purpose is intended to be served by the sentry on duty at the De Lisle Road Level crossing marching up and down in front of every passing train. The level crossing is an important point which thousands of mill-hands have to pass and repass in the course of their daily business, and the effect of an untimely parade of armed British troops has already been to scare away law-abiding and peaceful workers.

WHAT THE MEN WANT.

As regards what the men want, all that can be said is either mere surmise or inference. The present agitation of which what happened on Friday appears to be the beginning, is directed at not only obtaining the payment of the annual bonus sooner than later but also securing a reduction of working hours while at the same time ensuring better wages. About this more anon, the Mill-owners' Association has issued a circular convening a meeting of the Association for the 5th instant to consider the situation. Between now and then many things might happen. The situation is one of great possibilities, and it seems yet possible that by tactful and sympathetic handling anything like a general and prolonged strike can be averted.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Several thousand operatives, employed in the different cotton mills in Bombay, struck work yesterday, over the question of bonus and increase of wages, about twenty mills being affected. The operatives of the Jacob Sassoon Mill, numbering about 5,000 were the first to go on strike, and after leaving their mill, which is situated on the Supari Bag Road, they proceeded to the Morarji Goculdas Mill, which is situated opposite to their own, and shouted out to the men working there to come out which the latter did. This swelled the number of strikers to about 10,000, and these visited some other mills in

(Continued on page 12.)

RESOLUTION ON REFORM ACT

(Continued from page 11.)

of the Congress before the proper authorities in America in the matter of the demand for self-Government and self-determination for India and requests Lala Lajpatrai to continue his efforts as before."

"This Congress conveyes its warmest thanks to the members of the Congress deputation for their strenuous labours in the cause of the Congress in England."

"This Congress thankfully records its appreciation of the assistance given by the British Congress Committee and especially Dr. Clarke, Dr. Rutherford and Mr. J. M. Parikh to the Congress Deputation in its work in England and views with entire satisfaction the reorganisation of the committee as an executive body of the Congress pledged to carry on the Congress propagand a in England."

"This Congress places on record its warmest thanks to the All-India Moslem League for passing a resolution recommending the substitution of other animals for cows in respect of sacrifices on the occasion of the Bakrid".

UNJUST TREATMENT OF PUNJAB STUDENTS CONDEMNED.

This congress records its condemnation of the unjust treatment meted out to university and school students in the Punjab under the direct or indirect instructions of the Martial Law authorities and hopes that immediate steps will be taken by the local Government to cancel all punishments inflicted on students without trial.

This Congress strongly urges that the Punjab and Bombay Governments and the Government of India should be requested immediately to cancel the orders passed under Sections 15 A and 25 A and B of the Police Act V of 1861 levying certain indemnities for the injury done to the person and property in various places in the Punjab and the Bombay Presidency in as much as these orders were inequitably and uncalled for.

This Congress demands the repeal of the "Indian Press Act."

MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION DISAPPROVED.

"This congress places on record its emphatic disapproval of the wholly unjustifiable deportation of Mr. B. G. Horniman and urges on the Viceroy the immediate cancellation of the order".

"This congress calls upon the different railway administrations and the Indian Railway Board to ameliorate the admitted and pressing grievances of third and intermediate class passengers throughout India and to investigate with a view to granting immediate relief the allegations regarding partiality in the regulation of the goods traffic."

This Congress is of opinion that the time has arrived when the revenue policy of the different provinces should be reexamined and as a preliminary towards that end the congress directs the all India congress committee to inquire into the policies in vogue in the different provinces and the condition of the peasantry affected by them by such agency as they may think fit".

"This congress regrets that the recommendation made in Resolution 8 of the last Congress on benalf of Ajmer, Merwara and British Rajputana has found no place in the Indian Reforms Act and trusts that the Government of India will take the necessary steps to raise its status to that of a regulated province, to establish an Advisory Council for that province in the terms of paragraph 198 of the Montagu Chelmsford Report on Constitutional reforms simultaneously with the Reformed Councils in other parts of British India and that at least two seats in the Legislative Assembly be allotted to Ajmer, Merwara and British Rajputana out of the additional seats provided by the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Reform Bill".

"This congress considers that there is no justification for the exclusion of Burma from the operation of the new Government of India Act and is of opinion that in accordance with the wishes of the people of Burma the same reforms as applied to the other major provinces should also be applied to Burma."

"This congress authorises the following gentlemen to take such action at law or otherwise as may be deemd necessary for the purpose of recovering moneys being the balance of funds collected for purposes connected with the Congress now in the hands of divers gentlemen in different provinces: The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel of Bombay, the Hon. Pandit Gokar Nath Misra of Lucknow and Dr. M. A. Ansari of Delhi.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 1.

The discussion on the Reform Act resolution was resumed.

Mrs. Besant proceeded to answer in detail the objections, her critics, especially the Madras critics, had against her on the ground of inconsistency. She now had to say to them that the Act, being not the Bill or the Report which she had criticised, was worthy of England to give and worthy of India to receive. Mrs. Besant was several times pleasantly and humorously interrupted particularly from the block where the members of the All-India Congress Committee sat and the audience was in perfect good humour with an introduc- praise of India's past glory and her traditions. She went on to refer in detail to what the Act had given. "Do you mean to say", she asked, "that now three Indians will not hold their own against the one foreign member in the Executive Councils given under the Act?" Do you want to get full liberty without struggle? You must resist a Governor, who quarrels and England will find some other work to do for a Governor who quarrelled with you. As regards the Budget do you know that you can vote the estimates with certain reservations. Do you know, that Mr. Montagu was charged in England with giving your Councils more financial power than the House of Commons? Mrs. Besant began then going into further details when the audience became restive, partly because the delegates could not hear fairly, because of their impatience to hear others mentioned in the agenda. Pandit Malaviya had to admonish them and ask them to listen patiently to Mrs. Besant, who continued showering eloquence on her cause, but no new arguments. "Are you", she went on, "to refuse a powerful word of thanks to men, who have striven for you, you with your traditions of gratefulness? You must cooperate with Britain", she concluded, "As long as you claim a place in the commonwealth in which you have now come."

Mr. S. R. Bomanji, who has earned a well deserved popularity with the Congress by his munificient donation of twenty-five thousand rupees yesterday for the Jalianwala Bagh site, was urged to speak in Hindi. His contention was that the Act was a great advance on the Bill. The excitement of Mr. Bomanji was the occasion for much hilarity and chaff and the advent of Mr. Pal to address the assembly gave it additional enthusiasm to cheer vociferously the points raised by Mr. Pal against Mrs. Besant and Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Pal said that he was happy to say in matters of truth and conscience the heart of them all was not asking to give inasmuch as Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Pal wanted to amend the original Tilak—Das Resolution, further recommending that the provisions of the Act be used to secure at an early stage full responsible self-government. That would be answer enough to Mr. Jinnah and all those who asked: what lead are you going to give to the country? Let them in the future councils try to control the will of the Executive. He feared under the new Act the Governor was endowed with more autocratic power, particularly as regards Reserved Subjects. If the Governor respects the wishes of the majority there will be cooperation, if he refuses, then there will be obstruction. But why fight about these words? They were not mutually exclusive. He avoided either of them in his amendment. Mr. Pal said we used the word "inadequate" because we felt that the Act did not refer to the requirements of the situation and such a thing, which does not meet them, usher in a new era? As regards disappointment the only thing he could say was that he was convinced from Mr. Gandhi's objection to its use that Mr. Gandhi himself could not have been expecting anything better from Mr. Montagu. As regards thanks he did not mind. He was recently in England and when his land—lady's daughte brought him the bitterest cup of tea, he had to say—"No, thank you." That was the English way and he was perfectly willing to say Mr. Montagu "no, thank you." Thanking that way meant rejection or it may mean expectation of favours to come, he did not care. This sally created the greatest impression and was much appreciated by the huge audience. As for the Proclamation they had already rendered thanks to the King-Emperor, but he refused to consider it, which was the expression of the spokesman of the bureaucracy here and of the English plutocracy, as his *Magna Charta*. Mr. Pal concluded by inserting an expression of thanks in his amendment.

"WE ARE WORSHIPPING A PRINCIPLE."

Mr. Mahomed Ali followed with a speech in Urdu; he declared that he was not particularly enamoured of thanking those who had kept in jail hundreds of young Indians, but let us not be ashamed of merely thanking for what had been given but let us not flatter these people. If you want me to do so, let me give you back my delegation certificate with which you honoured me the other day. We are worshipping a principle; we are not worshipping either. Gods, a Gokhale or a Tilak. Let us not turn away from that principle. Why quarrel among friends? Let me then, he said, read out to you the resolution about the same question passed yesterday by the Moslem League. The resolution appreciated Mr. Montagu's services but regretted that self-government was not given and called upon Indians to demonstrate their Capacity for self-government. This was acceptable to Mr. Das and Mahatma Gandhi and he appealed to them to accept them as the Congress resolution Pointing out Mr. Tilak, he paid a glorious tribute of admiration to him and asked whether this Nana Farnavis had learned in England the subtlety in English. He wanted not co-operation but responsible co-operation. Why quarrel over these expression? He did not understand co-operation meant first partnership if, they were admitted as partners. He agreed with Mr. Pal that they could co-operate only when their wishes were respectd.

Mr. Mahomed Ali played successfully upon the emotions of the audience and his witty smiles, the transparent sincerity of his enthusiasm and the consciousness in the assembly that there lay behind the words of pleasant satire a deep seated grief that there are many leaders still in jail, as he once was, made the whole Congress listen to him with earnest attention.

Mr. Satyamurti, who followed him, added vehemence to the debate and pointed at the cardinal fact that the Congress Deputation as also the Labour Party had declared the Bill disappointing.

Mr. Hasrat Mohani from the United Provinces addressed the meeting then in Urdu. He was against thanking anybody, whose work we found unsatisfactory.

Mr. T. Prakasam from Andhra succeeded him and strongly supported Mr. Das in English.

It is now nearly four and the Congress has not even yet tackled the first resolution on the agenda. Voting on the amendments will invole much expense of time and it is extremely likely that the full Congress will have to sit until late in the evening if the session has to be closed to-day.

Mr. Telang supported Mrs. Besant in her amendment and wanted the necessary atmosphere to be created before the Act could be judged upon.

Pundit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhury, who received an ovation on rising, pointed out that they were promised a silver coin, but they found it was copper, plated with silver. Then why quarrel about words? As for himself, he felt that whatever he found unsatisfactory was disappointing. He has a clear emphatic voice and a persuasive power of reasoning and his Hindi speech was extremely well received. They in the Punjab had special grievances about the Act. The province, whose soldiers had shed the greatest amount of blood, found under the Reforms treated most niggardly in representation in the new Council.

Mr. K. Ranga Aiyar spoke with great vehemence coming after Pundit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhury, beautifully supporting Mr. Das. The introduction of a time-limit of five minutes has not checked the impatience of the audience, which wants to proceed to voting and be done with it. Mr. Chandra Bansi Sahay of Behar next gave an impassionate ovation in Hindi in support of Mr. Das. Pundit Malaviya then first assured the audience that he could address them in Hindi and then argued in English for the amendment of Mr. Gandhi. "If you are not to boycott the reforms", asked Pundit Malaviya, "does it not mean that you are in fact co-operating with the authorities?" As regards thanks it was a matter of sorrow to hear that we should show such a spirit of small-mindedness in showing gratitude for the great work of Mr. Montagu, but he did not want the amendment, Mr. Gandhi was asking to negative further and seek for another chance of agreement in views. The Punditji here stopped and a conference among the leaders began, the whole Congress impatiently watching the process. During his speech sustained efforts were in progress on both sides of the President to arrive at a compromise in words. At five minutes to five, the Punditji announced that such a compromise had been arrived at to the intense relief of the assembly. The agreement contains the promise of co-operation and the expression of thanks. These were to be added to Mr. Das's resolution.

But Mr. Jinnah rose to a point of order. He wanted the amendment to be put straight off. Mr. Das then in a very short speech in final reply pointed out that the co-operation he and his friends agreed upon was the co-operation whom the country's cause was to be advanced by it, but they would urge definite obstruction when the cause was in danger. So the peregrinations of the Punditji from the rostrum to the presidential chair were at last blessed with success.

The audience then waited breathlessly further attitude of Mrs. Besant. Will she press her amendment now? No. She insisted upon her amendment being put.

Pundit Malaviya began to translate the amendment in Hindi, but what was the rendering of the English word "stage" to explain the fact "substantial stage." A suitable expression was found and in that huge audience the "Ayes" for Mrs. Besant were asked to hold up their hands. A few rose here and there, but there was an army of hands which rose up announcing "No", afterwards accompanied by thunderous shouts of "No." Mr. Das's resolution with the additions arrived at by the compromise was then agreed upon by an overwhelming majority at ten past five.

KHILAFAT.

Mr. Pal then took up the next resolution protesting against the hostile attitude of some of the British Ministers towards the Turkish Khilafat question. Mr. Pal said his Mahomedan friends opposed the attitude on religious grounds. He opposed it on high political grounds. Mr. Pal made a passive protest, which was much appreciated by the Moslem delegates in the assembly no less than by the Hindus.

Mr. Pal was supported by Begum Haseat Mohani who elicited applause by pointing out that the Hindu attitude on the question had cemented further Hindu-Moslem Unity.

The Khilafat resolution having passed unanimously, the resolutions on Swadeshi and about rendering thanks to the British Labour Party were put from the chair and passed as the Provincial Committees and other affiliated bodies of the Congress were urged to promote labour unions throughout the country. A resolution was also passed expressing satisfaction that the journal "India" printed in London will now represent Congress views. All these resolutions were carefully explained in Urdu by Pandit Misra, the Congress Secretary, before being put to the vote.

The twenty-second resolution recommended the establishment of a permanent minimum for the propagandist work of the Congress and appointed a committee for the same, the next resolution expressed the thanks of the Congress to Lala Lajpat Rai for his valuable services. Another thanked the deputation it had sent to England. The next recorded the appreciation of the Congress of the work of the British Congress Committee. Pundit Misra was very often extremely witty in bringing out the various points in his Urdu renderings and the resolution thanking Lala Lajpat Rai was applauded again and again. The next resolution to be passed was the most satisfactory one that the Congress places on record its warmest thanks to the All-India Moslim League for passing a resolution recommending the substitution of other animals "instead of "cows"" in respect of sacrifices on the occasion of the "Bakri-Id". The announcement was received with torrents of cheers, the whole assembly standing up. Cries of "Hindu-Moslem ki-jai," rang out repeatedly. The congress then thanked the All-India Moslem League in a resolution drafted by Mr. Gandhi.

Resolution 27 condemned the severe treatment of the Punjab Students and the next requested cancellation of the orders levying indemnities for injury done during the recent excesses.

Resolution 29 reaffirmed the Delhi resolution regarding the indigenous system of medicine.

Resolution No. 30 demanded the repeal of the Indian Press Act and the next one recorded its emphatic disapproval of the wholly unjustifiable deportation of Mr. B. G. Horniman. The other resolutions referred to the amelioration of the grievances on the Indian Railways. the Indian Revenue policy, the demand that Delhi should be a regulated province, the raising of the station of Ajmer-Merwara and British Rajputana, the want of justification for excluding Burma from the new Government of India Act. The last four resolutions referred to the Congress constitutional matter. The following three gentlemen were then appointed General Secretaries of the Congress for 1920, Mr. V. J. Patel, who is now in England, the Hon. Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra and Dr. Ansari. The last one announced that the Congress would meet at Nagpur in December 1920.

RECOVERING OLD DUES.

Of these resolutions the most important one authorised the three new Secretaries to take such action at law or otherwise, as may be deemed necessary, for the purpose of recovering the moneys being the balance of funds collected for the purposes connected with the Congress, now in the hands of divers gentlemen in different provinces. The delegates from Bombay and Madras consider that the passage of this resolution will racilitate the securing of some old funds over which the old-school politicians are said to be sitting tight. The last resolution to be read out was No. 16, on the agenda which had eight clauses, the whole comprising the famous Declaration of Rights to guarantee the civil rights of His Majesty's Indian subjects. This was passed.

Dr. Munje then moved formally in Hindi that the Central Provinces invited the Congress which had not visited them for nearly thirty years. Pandit Nathuram objecting said Nagpur was not the best place but the assembly voted for Nagpur.

The names of the new All-India Congress Committee were then read out.

Diwan Bahadur V. P. Madhavrao then thanked the Reception Committee on behalf of the delegates for making this an epoch-making Congress. The delegates have come here as pilgrims. They will return home determined to make India a nation among the nations. The volunteers were also suitably thanked.

Swami Shraddhanand appreciated the thanks in a speech in Hindi. He was glad, he said, that all these delegates from other provinces brought life to the Punjab which was rendered lifeless. He referred to the monetary help for the lief funds. India gave the Punjab a lakh and thirty thousand for the maintenance of the roofless family. So whom could he render thanks in return? He thanked All-India. He thanked Pundit Malaviya and said it was due to him that the Congress did meet at Amritsar. Let him be thanked by all-India.

Dr. Satyapal proposed a vote of thanks to Pundit Motilal Nehru, mentioning particularly his services to the Punjab. Three names cheered them up in the jail—Shradhan and, Nehru and Malaviya. Punjab and Amritsar would never forget them. Dr. Satyapal's sincere expression of gratefulness profoundly stirred the assembly. Lala Dunichand seconded and expressed his gratefulness for the immediate legal help Pundit Nehru rendered to the leaders in jail.

Dr. Kitchlew then read the concluding remarks of the President. who owing to loss of voice was unable to read his speech himself and the Congress concluded its sessions amidst scenes of unparalleled enthusiasm.

FULL TEXT OF MRS. BESANT'S SPEECH

(Associated Press.)

Mrs. Besant moving her amendment to the Reforms resolution said she was placing before the Congress the position held by many, though they may not be fully represented in the Congress before them as to the reference to limitation of ten years in the Reforms Act. Before statutory commission can be appointed, Mrs. Besant said she and those of her view did not trouble themselves about that limitation for Mr. Montagu has said and there was nothing in the Reform Act to prevent transfers of more subjects to Indian Ministers, and Mrs. Besant said she agreed with Mr. Montagu that India's attainment of full self-government was hereafter only a mere question of time, and it depended on the Indians themselves Some years ago, it was true, she wanted time limit for grant of full responsible Government to India, but she did think it was necessary, for the times had changed. The world was changing, and the wane of democracy was spreading fast and she cannot believe that India will fail to get self-Government, if it only utilised fully the powers conferred by the Reform Act. She also agreed with Mr. Jinnah that this Congress should give a definite lead to the country. She had repeated it from many platforms resolution before them. that India was fit for full Responsible Government immediately. She had repeated it from many platform, before it had become a war cry of a large party in Country. They had a common ideal of Home Rule. She admitted the Reform Act did not fulfil their ideal, but it made it possible for them to attain it and brought down the ideal from the region vision to the field of practical politics.

WORLD'S FOUR PRE-WAR AUTOCRACIES.

There were only two ways of transferring from autocracy to democracy: One was by revolution, the other was by reforms There were four autocracies before the war namely, Germany, Austria, Russia, and the autocracy of Great Britain in India. The power of autocracy in the three Empires of Europe crumbled to dust by violent revolution. The suddenness had deprived the people living under the European autocracies of utilising the new freedom. England won liberty, and her first step was marked by the execution of one King (Charles) and the exile of the successor; but in the case of India, willingly and lovingly, the King-Emperor has, by Royal Proclamation, opened the gates of freedom to India, and in all the cases of Reforms they had to remember it had to be gradual. They characterised the Reform Act inadequate. but in what sense? It was like complaining that the sun did not jump from horizon to the summit. but took time to shine with the splendour of noon. They could not expect power to pass from autocracy to democracy in single step, and did they realise that it was a question of either this act or nothing. Would they prefer to go without this great instalment of Reforms.

Mrs. Besant then dwelt at length on the gains secured to India under the Reform Act, and said they have gained much in the sphere of Provincial Government and autocracy has been clipped in the Central Government. They were meeting Parliamentary form of Government and she did not demur to differences of opinion for that was inevitable, that the Congress was hearing her showed that it would listen to all sides. She was asked why she who had said about Montford Report that it was unworthy of Great Britain to offer and India to accept, now asked the Congress to accept Reform Act. It was because it was and advance upon Montford Report and contained amendments which she desired to see incorporated from one view-point. She was glad the Reform Act did not give more, because it now left India free to formulate her own form of Government. South Africa did not have any tradition,, but India had her best traditions, and she would certainly form better Government based on her civilisation and culture than adopting en bloc Western institutions and forms.

Mrs. Besant then put a strong plea for recording thanks of the Congress to Mr Montagu for his services in connection with the Reforms. She wished she could call herself admirer of Mr. Montagu, but she did not think she was. She would assume Congress believed Mr. Montagu was a sincere friend of India, but for whom they would not have the present Reforms Act Did they remember that Mr. Montagu was one in the British Cabinet, and, if left his own way. would have given India more. If he had given more in the present Reform Act it would not have had chance of being passed. Certainly India which was famed for gratefulness would not fail to thank Mr. Montagu.

MR. TILAK'S SPEECH.

(Associated Press.)

Mr. Tilak, seconding the resolution on the Reforms proposed by Mr. Das, said this was a very important resolution for the reason what the demands carried in the motion were according to the Congress Scheme the minimum that the people of this country demanded. The first part of the resolution was passed in Delhi last year. Regarding the Montagu-Chelmsford report they had always repudiated the idea that they were not fit for self-Government just now. The Congress had repeatedly sung their fitness for full Responsible Government. The Scheme repudiated it. Hence the necessity for their resolution. Last year at Delhi. Mr. Montagu's speech in the Parliament expressed that the Reforms Act was meant to prepare India for full Responsible Government evidently, the meaning that India was not fit for Responsible Government then, therefore, the necessity for repetition of the resolution of the last year. They had to repeat their reiteration because their opponents had repudiated their assumption. Failure in this direction would mean that they had quietly followed the reassertion to the contrary.

The second part of the resolution considered the Reform Act as "unsatisfactory, inadequate, and disappointing." These words were old, and had been used very often in previous years. The word "disappointing" was objected to in some quarters. The word was used in connection with the Montagu Scheme. The Reforms Act had no doubt gone a bit further than the original draft, but still did it come up to their standard? Did it grant to them what they had repeatedly asked for? The answer was in the negative. If so, the description "disappointing" meant the falling short of expections. Did not the Reforms Act fall short of their ideals. Hence the recapitulations in the second part of the resolutions. The Act put forward two fold proposal accept this Report and with the co-operation of the authorities work it on for 10 years and then after ten years the Act would be reviewed, its operations would be reviewed and then some other step would be taken after ten years. These two fold proposals they would not accept. The third part of the resolution said that they were not satisfied, their hunger was not appeased by a crumb thrown to them. The object of Bill was that they should go on working demonstrating their capacity to the satisfaction of the bureaucracy who are to be the judges of the Act they would use for securing Responsible Government. There was no doubt about that anything that might help them in their agitation for the full Responsible Government they should utilise.

REFORMS ACT—"A MEAGRE MEASURE."

The Act was simply a meagre measure ten years time-limit was undesirable. Montagu had plainly told the world that Reforms Act was not the result of Indian agitation. It was a result of the world cumstances. There was a way other nations were asked to come to help, specially United States, and then it was quite necessary to show to the world that Great Britian was prepared to see its subject with some generosity. That was the spirit of the Proclamation of the 20th August If they persisted in defining the Reforms as the resolution contained, he could not say in five years the circumstances would arise, which would compel a British Government to grant India full Responsible Government. They claimed full Responsible Government, and they would authorise Act for the purpose. They wanted full Responsible Government in accordance with the principle of self-determination. That meant the determination of people as voiced by the resolutions of the Congress passed by the majority in this Congress the deputations who went to England to be representatives of Indian opinion. The Moderates went so far as to call themselves the wisest of all and repudiated all that, according to the Congress in the twentieth century men would convince the majority of Indians. Wisdom had no absolute principles in politics.

Continuing, Mr. Tilak said the principle of self-determination was also accepted by all Western nations and should be applied to solve [illegible]

As regards the Congress if it [illegible]

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Y and BREAKDOWN, NEURASTHENIA, PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION,
EAKNESS, PROSTRATIC & "RUNDOWN CONDITION"
give to the whole body a feeling of good health and buoyancy, and arewereally
n.

Sole Agents:
. MADON & Co. Crawford Market,

DR. ADAM'S TRADE MARK AGUE SPECIFIC
PURE HERB EXTRACT
Prompt attention for V. P. Orders.

DR. ADAM'S
AGUE SPECIFIC
SURE AND SPEEDY RADICAL CURE for
Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent
and ALL TYPES OF FEVER.
M. T. MADON & CO. (CORNER SHOP.)
CRAWFORD MARKET, 24-26 Abdul Rahiman Street, BOMBAY.

thanked those present for their overwhelming kindness. He said the year which had opened, had begun under the happiest auspices for the political future of this country. They had entered upon a new era in political life and that era could not have been heralded by a more auspicious announcement than the gracious Proclamation of His Majesty. That Proclamation had been described as the most momentous charter, the history of this land. He might further say that the charter was not simply associated with the idea of rights and privileges to be conferred, but it seemed to him to partake of the character of a Royal Edict compatible in loftiness and in inspiration to the edict of that great Emperor of India, Asoka, to be inscribed not in stone pillars, but in their hearts. It also called upon them to discharge their duties, to serve for the cause of their country and to practise self-sacrifice. He considered that the Proclamation had not merely the character of a Royal Edict, but that it went still further. He was not given to the language of extravagance, but if they only reflected carefully and examined the language of the Proclamation, he felt sure that he would be justified if he said that the Proclamation would be their political Bible for a long time to come. It enunciated principles which ought to guide them in shaping of the destiny of their country. It contained many solemn injunctions and wise exhortations to do their duty in such a manner that they should be able to reach their goal in as short a space of time as possible. More than all the other precepts contained in that Proclamation, he admired the appeal which His Majesty had made for co-operation and harmony not only between all classes of his subjects, but also between the people and the officials of Government. Unless they adopted that principle of ungrudging co-operation and goodwill they would not be able to carry on the work before them or to achieve the success which they all had at heart.

DISTRUST OF OFFICIAL WORLD.

In the minds of many of their people here was a deep-rooted distrust of the official world, whether European or Indian. t seemed to him that the distrust was ardly justifiable in a large majority of ses. The great majority of the officials ho took part in the administration of the untry were their own countrymen and let em not believe that because they were icials their interest was quite different om their own. He himself had the good, bad, fortune to have a brief spell of ce and he believed that it had in no way ected his life. On the contrary, he conered that his official experience had been the highest value to him in enabling him take a wider outlook and to judge of gs with a greater fulness of material rmation and in enabling him to perve that there were many other sides to a tion than the one which occurred to mind of the man in the street at the glance. He then asked them to coate with all, whether officials or nonials, who were prepared to work for good of the country in a sincere honest patriotic spirit.

OUTLOOK FOR THE PARTY.

outlook for their party was certainr from gloomy, he would say it was encouraging. Temporary discomfior temporary lack of numbers need n any way dishearten them. If they carried out the programme marked if they only took steps to strengthen organisation, to extend it to increase influence in all parts of the country. y went about the matter with enthuhe had no doubt that their party ound to succeed and to attain the ect sooner or later, not merely masses, but even amongst

ded, he would like to who would be entrustcarrying out the Rewise words which were tagu in the speech,

which he made upon the conclusion of the third reading of the Reforms Bill, that those officials who had to take part in the carrying out of the Reforms had to remember that they had to co-operate with a people whose sense of nationality was daily growing. If these wise words of exhortation, which had been uttered by Mr. Montagu, were borne in mind by these officials, whose privilege it would be to carry out the Reforms and if the appeal of His Majesty sank into the hearts of all classes of the people, the speaker had no doubt whatever that their further progress was ensured.

The Conference has been invited to meet in Madras next year.

AIMS OF THE PARTY DEFINED

RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

The Moderate Conference concluded its sitting to-day.

Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhicary moved a resolution urging the recognition of the claims of Indians to bear arms in defence of their country. It was also urged that early steps should be taken to place the defensive organisation of the country on a national basis by throwing open the King's Commissions to Indians on a liberal scale, by throwing open to Indians all arms of regular defensive organisation, by taking steps for the organisation of a Territorial Army and by providing adequate military training and instruction in India of the highest standard possible. He said that the resolution was a logical sequence to the reform resolution. What they proposed was to furnish the brain, sinews and muscles of the army.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri in seconding the resolution said that England ought to give them back the entire right of defending the Empire. No nation, however, well equipped could hope when the trial came to stand without calling on reserves. Therefore, the restriction on bearing arms ought to be removed at once.

Mr. Hunter, who came out to India only a month ago, supported the resolution and said the claim of the people to bear arms was a just one.

Mr. Alexander, a leather manufacturer, and several others supported the resolution, which was carried.

INDIAN BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

Resolutions urging support of the Indian Boy Scout movement and political franchise for the subjects of Indian States in British India and thanking Sir Rash Behari Ghose for his munificent gift in the cause of higher scientific education were adopted.

AIMS OF THE "LIBERAL PARTY."

The Chairman then moved a resolution on the organisation of the Liberal Party. The resolution ran as follows:—(1) The Liberal Party of India will work for the success of the constitutional reforms by following a policy of cooperation and of promoting a good understanding among the different communities, and interests in the country. It will aim at a higher standard of national efficiency by means of administrative reforms, a wider spread of education, the improvement of public health, economic development and the amelioration of the condition of the backward classes of the population. The organisation of the Liberal Party shall be known as the National Liberal Federation of India and the future sessions of the All-India Moderate Conference shall be designated the annual sessions of the National Liberal Federation. The work of the Federation shall be carried on between one annual session and another by a Council consisting of not more than fifteen members from each province in addition to office-bearers elected at the annual session.

PROGRAMME OF WORK.

The President also moved the following resolutions regarding the work of the Federation:—

(1) That the Council be instructed to do all that is necessary and possible in connection with all action that has to be taken under the Government of India Act of 1919 and the reports of the Punjab Inquiry Commission and the Indian Army Commission, as well as to bring about the repeal or a radical amendment of the Indian Press Act and also the repeal of the Rowlatt Act.

(2) That the Council be further instructed to organise a deputation to proceed to England to urge before statesmen and publicists there the views of the Conference on the aforesaid subjects and to do such other work as the Council may decide.

(3) This Conference is of opinion that it is desirable that the various provincial organisations of the National Liberal Federation should consider the following subjects and frame suitable programmes of constructive work in connection therewith: (a) Placing of the principles of the land revenue settlements on a legislative basis. (b) A definite programme of development of irrigation if necessary by borrowed capital. (c) The development of provincial railways and the reform of the present method of railway administration and of the railway tariff so far as it affects each province. (d) An immediate expansion of free elementary education with the ultimate goal of the introduction of compulsory education at an early date. (e) Reforms connected with elementary, secondary and higher education (collegiate and technical). (f) The development of agriculture and the improvement of the economic condition of agriculturists. (g) The reform of the Excise administration with a view to minimising gradually the consumption of liquor and with a view to the ultimate introduction of total prohibition. (h) The development and expansion of industries and the organisation of better credit for the rural classes. (i) The amelioration of the condition of the backward classes and the improvement of the present condition of labour and housing of the poorer classes. (j) Retrenchment of public expenditure and reform of existing methods of administration with specific reference to the improvement of district administration. (k) Organisation of medical relief and sanitation.

All these resolutions were adopted.

A RANGOON SENSATION.

ATTACK ON POLICEMAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 31.

Early Tuesday morning two police constables stopped for Burmans carrying a box in the north-east suburb of Rangoon. One Burman struck at the constable with a dah, but the blow was parried, whereupon another Burman fired at second constable, the bullet passing through his chest. He is in hospital in a critical conditon. All the four men got away.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 1.

The following press communique is issued by the Punjab Government:—"In connection with the Kings recent Proclamation orders have been issued by the Punjab Government for the release from restrictions of 28 persons hitherto restricted under the Defence India Act and 122 persons restricted under the Ingress into India Ordinance.

The first Village Officer's Provincial Conference began its sitting on Wednesday at the Gokhale Hall, Madras Rao Sahib C. T. Muthia Chetty presiding.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 2.
S. S. Waroonga, Pallett, Busreh, Dec. 26.
S. S. Kapidol, Frankin, Suez, Dec. 10.
S. S. War Mango, Duncan, Aden, Dec. 25.
S. S. Suki Maru, Motsuyama, Port Said, Dec. 17.
S. S. Nakin, Manley, Calcutta, Dec. 23.
S. S. Palitana, Fisker, Busreh, Dec. 16.
S. S. Varsova, James, Busreh, Dec. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 2.
S. S. Canara, Legrand, Rangoon, etc.
S. S. Cooeyanna, Holman, Busreh via Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S. S. Tama Maru, Yanoo, Kobe and Hongkong.
S. S. Nankin, Manley, London, etc.
S. S. Hatkhola, Hewett, Busreh via Karachi.
S. S. Karoa, Elton, Durban, etc.
S. S. Waroonga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Waroonga, 1,341 tons, Captain G. B. Pallett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with ballast, which port she had left on 26th ultimo.
S. S. War Mango:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer War Mango, 1,488 tons, Captain J. R. Duncan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with ballast, which port she had left on 25th ultimo.
S. S. Suki Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Suki Maru, 1989 tons, Captain T. M. Motsuyama, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, with ballast, which port she had left on 17th ultimo.
S. S. Palitana:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Palitana, 1,934 tons, Captain J. Fisher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 16th ultimo.
S. S. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varsova, 1,956 tons, Captain W. F. James, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with ballast, which port she had left on 27th ultimo.
S. S. Cooeyanna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Cooeyanna, 2,495 tons, Captain R. A. Holman, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo.
S. S. Canara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Canara, 3,889 tons, Captain L. J. Legrand, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon via Coromandel Coast Ports and Colombo, with a general cargo.
S. S. Tama Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tama Maru, 1,835 tons, Captain Y. Yanoo, from Bombay harbour for Kobe via Hongkong, with a general cargo.
S. S. Mankin:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer Nankin, 4,250 tons, Captain G. Manley, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier, Station, for Aden, Plymouth and London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.
S. S. Hatkhola:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Hatkhola, 4,278 tons, Captain T. W. Hewett, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.
S. S. Karoa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's African mail steamer Karoa, 3,607 tons, Captain J. R. Slton, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban via East and South African Ports, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.
S. S. Nankin:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Nankin, 4,250 tons, Captain G. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 23rd ultimo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday 2nd January, 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Akbar..	N F	N F	..T M & Co
B Nawab..	N F	N F	..T M & Co
& K			
Rangoon Maru	Calcutta	N F	..N Y Kaisha
& K			
Kofuku Maru..	Yonan	N F	..O S Kaisha
Orbia ..	Genoa	7-1-20	..Graham Co
K Pentakota	N F	N F	..M M & Co
L Purnea..	N F	N F	..W B & Co
M Rajputana	Mobasa	N F	P Foundry & Co
P Shakdara	Busra	N F	..M M & Co
Cowside			
Sardinia..	P Gulf	7-1-20	..M M & Co
T Lightning	N F	N F	..T M & Co
W Cooyana	Busra	31-12-19	W M & Co

MERSEWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Akbar .. N F N F ..T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Juba .. N F N F ..K N & Co
Mahaaidi.. N F 2-1-20 ..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

TO ASCERTAIN which of the OPTIONS granted under the

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ACT

WILL PROVE ADVANTAGEOUS

or whether you are liable to the DUTY

DO NOT DEPEND UPON CASUAL ADVISERS OR ON SECONDHAND INFORMATION, BUT

CONSULT IMMEDIATELY

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30 HANUMAN BUILDING, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle BOMBAY,

who have already successfully represented more than 2,500 Commercial firms for

INCOMETAX & SUPER TAX.

TELEPHONE No 2162

2 Kasado Maru..	Japan	19-1-20	..O S Kaisha
1 Tama Maru	Japan	5-1-20	..N Y Kaisha
8 Suwaki			..T M & Co
4 Saigon Maru	Japan	2-1-20	..O S Kaisha
5 Nasseen	Jeddah	7-1-20	..T & Co
6 Pengreep	Antwerp	2-1-20	..W & A G & Co
7 Burma Maru..	Kobe	N F	..O S Kaisha
8 Calicut	Busra	N F	..M M & Co
10 Bianca..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
12 & 13			
Shinyo Maru	Japan	17-1-20	..N Y Kaisha
15 Hejaz	Aden	4-1-20	T M & Co
16 Cardiff Hall	Liddlesborough	4-1-20	Graham & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Kalyan	U K	N F	..M M & Co
5 Harefield	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Kumari Hamid			
6 Saraswati	N F	N F	B [illegible] & Co
9 Qallos	N F	N F	..M M Co
4 Kosavsky	Rangoon	N F	..Graham & Co
9 Hatkhola	Busra	3-1-20	..M [illegible] Co
10 Orsa ..	Busra	4-1-20	..M M & Co
11 Karoa..	East Africa	31-1-20	..M M & Co
12 Lanka & Perawati	N F	N F	[illegible] Co
12 Morwada	Karachi	6-1-20	..M M & Co
13 Dorinston [illegible]	Hull	N F	..Graham & Co
15 Hatsu..	Japan	9-1-20	..M & Co
17 Warina	Busra	5-1-20	..T M & Co
18 [illegible]ellore.	F	N F	..M M & Co
Jesty End			
[illegible]abions.	Trieste	5-1-20	..Graham & Co
Off-lde			
[illegible] Ellora	Busra	N F	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dredger Governador		25-12-19	..A Parora & Co
Grano ..	N F	N F	B D, Wood Hall

HUGHES DRY DOCK

Montrose ..	N F	10 days	..Graham & Co

EXPORTS.

S. S. Montrose from New York:—891 cwts. gum kadaya, Shamjee Chapsee & Co.; 50 bales woollen cuttings, M. Sewji; 1,11,317 cwts. myrabolam, P. Mathuradas & Co.

S. S. Pengreep from Humburg via Antwerp:—355 bales cotton, H. H. Kavani & Co.; 440 bales cotton, Harvandrai Foolchand & Co.

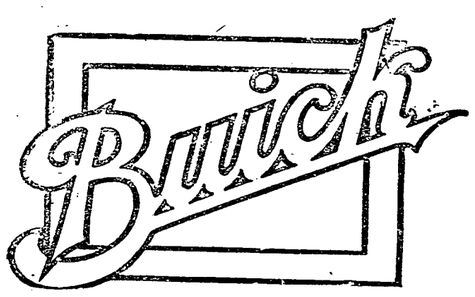
S. S. Pengreep from Hamburg:—150 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram & Co.

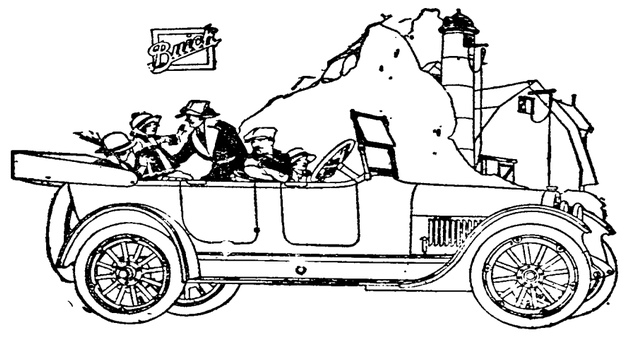
S. S. Pengreep from Antwerp:—460 bales cotton fly, B. Meyer & Co.; 100 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram & Co.

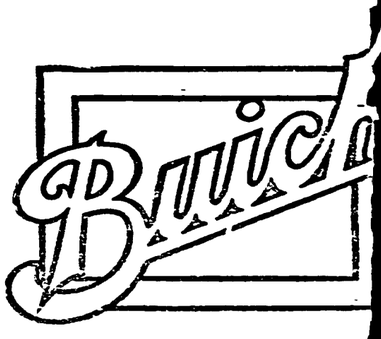
S. S. Orthia from Genoa:—600 bales cotton, Killachand Dewchand & Co.

S. S. Gablonz from Trieste:—560 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo.

H. M. MEHTA & Co.







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The vital factors of Buick Car, which give Entire Satisfaction to its owner, may be summed up in two words.—Utility and Comfort.

Buick is really a Service Car. Fully equipped with all comforts and moderate in price. Buick is constructed of materials, whose Quality is hardly excelled even by that of the most costly Cars.

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Next Door to ROLLS ROYCE, LTD.

PETROL SERVICE DAY AND NIGHT.

A large Stock of Accessories, Oils, Greases and Lubricants always on hand.

Te

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Jan. 2.

Though fluctuations have occurred in New York and Liverpool the tone of these markets has been firmer, and a distinct advance all round is shown. Trade is good, and spinners are full of orders for some time. It is, however, quite possible that we shall see easier markets at Home a little later on when spinners have filled there immediate requirements. Looking to the differences which exist between the summer months futures and the spot rate in Liverpool, we are of opinion that these months are well worth attention, and that purchases in easy markets will eventually show a good profit. We think this applies particularly to the July position, that being the last month of the present season.

Locally the market has ruled quiet, but steady, fluctuations having been narrow. The market has been entirely closed one day, and partially closed another day. The highest price for Fully Good Broach April-May during the week has been Rs. 559½ and the lowest Rs. 550½. Japanese export houses have been sellers, probably as hedges again upcountry purchases, and speculators and others have bought. Bengals and Oomras are again easier and differences have widened. The near future is uncertain. Exchange is easier, and silver has declined to 76¼. The better tone of the Home cotton markets has had little effect locally. Receipts into Bombay have been fairly large, and the offtake of ready cotton very moderate.

The Marwadi bazaar opened to-day at Rs. 553, declined to Rs. 549 and improved to Rs. 551. Closing quotations are given below.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs
Fully Good Broach	April May	547½
Fully Good Bengal	ex. Jan.	394
Fine Oomras	"	490

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 2nd JAN 1920

		Rs
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	Dec-Jan.	398
Fully Good F. G. Broach	April-May	b 6
Fine S. C. Oomras	Dec Jan.	459
Fine M. G. Oomras	March	456

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions	Super fine	Fine	F. S.	Good	Ordinary
					per candy
M. G. Bengal	—	—	415	400	380
M. G. Oomras No.	—	475	464	445	—
Central Provinces	—	—	—	—	—
" " " "	—	485	475	465	—
" " " "	—	485	465	455	—
M. G. Bombays	—	—	—	—	—

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

	Bombay an 2nd Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	Rs. a. p. 2 2 3
Bank Demand	2 2 7 8
Doc Acceptance 3m/s	2 4 3 6
Fe Demand	4 4
American Bills	2 8
Hongkong "	2 3
Shanghai "	261
Japa "	1 21
Singapore "	102

Market Steady.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	For week ending 31st Dec 1919.	Total to date since September 1st.	
		1919.	1918.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	9,941	93,402	33,129
Central India	3,107	26,640	12,523
Barsee and Nugger ..	6,780	43,461	17,391
Hyderabad Gaorani ..	1,316	17,224	10,357
Berar	18,524	145,864	77,601
Central Provinces ..	7,030	45,215	54,108
Total Oomras ..	47,128	375,110	204,109
Dholleras	3,410	16,979	18,104
Broach	734	5,601	4,561
Comptas and Dharwar ..	1,559	29,438	3,317
Western-Northerns ..	2,581	30,482	31,924
Bengals / NW Provinces	7,308	82,726	52,855
Rajputana ..	1,958	9,277	3,954
Sind-Punjab	10,152	44,180	95,138
Coconada	3	1,501	2,957
Persian	7	395	1,137
Tinnevelly&Cambodia ..	1,627	12,122	36,715
American	1	11	Nil
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other sorts	282	8,42	8,243
Total ..	76,2.5	614,739	495,114

PIECE GOODS.

A better feeling has been noticeable in the Cloth Market during the past week. The wholesale demand from Delhi, Cawnpore, and Amritsar has been on a larger scale and Madras buyers have also purchased small lines. Retail enquiry has also been satisfactory. Sellers have put up the rates of several standard cloths after each sale, owing to light stocks and high replying cost. Buyers, being in need of goods, have been obliged to purchase their requirements at current exorbitant rates, and more business would have been possible, had it not been for the want of railway facilities for the movement of goods. Some transactions in well-known cloths have resulted amongst the merchants in the bazaar.

The Manchester Market has been firm and the latest quotations show heavy advances on recent purchase prices. Delivery time has gone further off owing to the engagements of makers and bleachers. It is anticipated that the cost of bleaching will be increased and the wages of weavers will have to be raised, owing to the high cost of living.

GREYS.

In Manchester Grey goods the position has been firm and steady, but values have remained unchanged. The arrivals as well as the offtake have been on a small scale. The upcountry demand has been moderate. Deliveries in November have been very large and these goods will have to be consumed before fresh inquiry can be expected. In Grey Jaconets, the tone has been distinctly former and rates have advanced by two annas per piece. Drills have been steady with little change.

Local Mill Cloths have been in better request and large sales have been effected in the bazaar, which has enabled sellers to ask for higher rates. Sheetings have fetched from Re. 1-11 to Re. 1-15 per lb. and Long cloths from Re. 1-14 to Rs. 2 1. Mills require for good cloths Rs. 2 1. whereas other lower qualities have been offered at Re. 1-15 per lb. Negotiations have been under progress between the Mills and the buyers, and some fair lines are expected to be booked shortly.

WHILES.

There has been considerable activity in White Goods and fair sales have been made for the upcountry markets. Values have gone up all round. 26 inches Nainsooks have been the chief attraction. 58 inches by 20 yards White Mulls have been in demand even at higher rates. Narrow width green end Mulls have been selling at Rs. 5-2-0 per piece owing to better demand. White Shirtings have remained firm and steady.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	as.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39 × 37½/8		17	0	0
" 100000	45 × "		19	0	0
" No. 83000	45 × "		17	8	0
" " 2800	37 × "		15	0	0
Graham's No. 2730	39 × "		16	0	0
" "Yellow Horse" No. 2310	43 × 39		18	0	0
	44 × 38½				
Dewhurst's "BBB"	38 × "		27	8	0
" "BB"	38 × "		23	0	0
" "Rupee No. 5	39 × "		22	0	0
Bates' No. 1283	41 × 37½/8		26	0	0
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44 × 38½		17	0	0
" No. 1500	38 × 37½/8		16	0	0
" No. 5600	38 × 37½/8		15	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39 × 37½/8		15	8	0
" " 4462	41 × "		17	8	0
" " 1566	33 × 37/37½				
Forbes' " 551	38 × 37½/8				
Lyon's "Shunker"	39 × "				
Fleming's No. 1905	42 × 38		24	0	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell "Dragon"	29 × 40		32	0	0
Ralli's Masjid No. 425	28 × 40		20	8	0
Witsui's "Elephant"	29 × 40		30	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45 × 22		10	8	0
" " 18	40 × 22		8	8	0
" " 138	40 × 22		8	8	0
" " 636	44 × 22		9	8	0

GREY MULLS—

Ralli's No 1080	36 × 18		2	8	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepmann's No. 1500	32 × 42		20	8	0
R. B. T. C. 40000	36 × 40		41	0	0
R. B. T. C. 30,000	" "		35	0	0
Lyon's C. 4000	" "				
Ralli's No. 9889	33 × 40				
Forbes' K. B. 100	35 × 40				
" 151	33 × 40				

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No 6	41 × 19		10	0	0
" " 60	46 × 19		11	0	0
" " 600	51 × 19		12	0	0
" " 6000	58 × 19		13	8	0
" No 88	58 × 20		19	8	0
" No. 1270	27 × 18		5	0	0
" Nos 50/55/60 40," 45"	59 × 18				
" No 818	39 × 20		16	14	0
" No 250 (6 lines)	54 × 20		16	0	0
" No 350 (6lines)	" "				
" No 335 (6lines)	60 × 20		17	0	0
" No 425 (6 lines)	" "		18	0	0
" No 1440	36 × 20		7	0	0
Ritchie's No 1260	27 × 18		5	0	0
" No. 119	37 × 18		6	4	0
" No 229	42 × 18		6	8	0
" No. 339	47 × 18		6	12	0
" M/MMMM 39," 44," 49," 54"	× 18		9	0	0
" No 95	58 × 20		10	8	0
" No 66999	40 × 18		7	2	0
" No 88999	" "		7	8	0
" No 775	40 × 18		7	8	0
" No 875	45 × 18		8	0	0
" No 975	50 × 18		8	8	0
" No 615	" "		9	0	0
Graham's Balcony	58 × 20		10	8	0
" Nos 9/99/999 40" 45" 50 × 18					
" No 9999	55 × 19				
" No 142	34 × 18		11	0	0
" No 420	36 × 18		8	12	0
Macdonald's No 64	58 × 20				
Greaves' No. 5060	27 × 18		5	0	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS.

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27 × 18		6	2	0
" Nos. 71/81	" "				
" No 1900	" "		5	7	0
" No 39920 T. B.	38 × 22		8	8	0
Graham's Nos 88/8888	28 × 18		6	5	0
" 95950/97970	" "				
" Saraswati"	38 × 18		12	8	0
" Tippoo" W/WWW	34 × 18		9	0	0
" No 50000	" "				
" Nos 33340/33350/ 33380	" "				
Lyon's Nos 4545/5456/6767	26 × 18				
Greaves' Nos 30000 50000	" "				
No 4000 T. B.	18 × 22				
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	26 × 18				

S. W. & Co.'s Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car" .. 26 × 18 .. 5 14 0.

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 2½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar of well-known Japanese Cloths:—

Grey Shirtings—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a. p
No 55000	44 × 38		20 8
No. 100	" "		— —
No. 400	" "		— —
No. 220	" "		19 0 0
No 2300	" "		— —
No. 7200	" "		20 0 0
No. 5151	" "		19 8 0
No 3800	" "		23 0 0
No 4100	" "		25 0 0
No 5100	" "		25 8 0
No. 3000	33 × 38		— —
No. 666	" "		18 0

Grey Sheetings—

9 Dragons	36 × 36		19 0 0
"O" Quality	36 × 36		18 12 0
"Boosh Dev"	36 × 36		— —

Grey Drills—

Elephant	90 × 44		0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Jan 2nd 6 30 p.m:

Ready.	Bazar Terms Rs a p	Rail Delivery Rs a
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	75 0 0	10 8 0
" " Cawnpore 10-30	75 0 0	10 8 0
" Karachi Bengal	71 8 0	9 14 0
Rapeseed. Brown Delhi	18 0 0	— —
" " Cawnpore	18 8 0	— —
" Yellow Cawnpore	18 8 0	— —
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 0 0	17 12 0
" Thin	16 8 0	17 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	1 5 0 0	26 0 0
" Gajar 75 25	115 0 0	— —
" Gajar 50-50	110 0 0	— —
" Black	105 0 0	— —
Poppyseed, White	19 0 0	20 0 0
Groundnuts	100 0 0	— —
Mowrasseed	10 8 0	— —
Barley	52 0 0	— —
Castorseed	72 0 0	15 0 0

Forward.	Rs. as p.
Wheat April May	9 7 0
Linseed May	17 2 3

CHEMICAL.

Jan. 2.

Among heavy chemicals, a few of the important chemicals have witnessed robust and animated demand, coupled with a higher trend of prices. The new year has commenced, and it has brought with it a slowly increasing demand, which is expected to bring in the market a new life. Sodium Sulphide has been dear and scarce, and especially of the U.A. quality is very dear at present. The quotations for the best and fresh U.A. Stuff are nearly Rs. 25 per cwt., while American large drums are quoted at Rs. 18 20 per cwt. The up-country mills have been buyers for this commodity. These quotations may be maintained for some time till fresh consignments will not be forthcoming. Zinc chloride has not now a vigorous demand and the prices have gone down to some extent. the ready quotations being Rs 16/18 per cwt.

Bleaching Powder now appears to have eased in values, and several transactions are closed at prices varying from Rs 60 and upwards. Small lots are arriving from England and a few consignments are also expected from Japan. We trust, the prices of Bleaching will regain the normal level as soon as the little speculative tendency which of late has come in disappears.

As regards sizing starches, the upward tendency seems to have disappeared at present. Sago, as well as Farina, are ruling easy in comparison of the quotations ruling two months ago. Large indents have been booked for Farina and forward lots are offered at Rs. 20 or Rs. 21 per cwt. Sago is quoted at somewhere Rs. 14 per cwt.

Among other sundry chemicals, Bichromate of Potash has still strong demand. Small drums of White quality have been changing hands at Rs. 85 to Rs. 95 per cwt. Litharge is dull. Washing Soda and Glauber Salt are almost steady.

The quotations are as follows:—
Sodium Sulphide U.A. Rs. 20 25 per cwt.
Sodium Sulphide American, Rs. 18 22 per cwt.
Zinc Chloride (small drum) Rs. 20 per cwt.
Zinc Chloride (Ame. big), Rs. 15 per cwt.
Bleaching Powder, Rs. 60 and upwards, per cwt.
Litharge, Rs. 20/25 per cwt.
Bichromate of Potash (1 cwt. drum.), Rs. 85/95 per cwt.
Bichromate of Potash (big), Rs. 80 per cwt.
Washing Soda, Rs. 6/8 per cwt.
Glauber Salt, Rs. 5 per cwt.
Aniline Salt White Rs. 2 4 per lb.
Hydrosulphide of Soda, Rs. 6 to Rs. 6/8 per lb.
Caustic Soda, Rs. 21/22 per cwt.
Eng. Magnesium Chloride, Rs. 18 per cwt.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Jan.

Since our last report dated 19th Decembe we experienced a lot of fluctuations in o market and White Java ready after advar ing to Rs. 38-8-0, went down to Rs. 36-0-0 a remains Rs. 36-8-0, while December-Janua fluctuated between 86s. 6d. and 89s. F.B.H. and January-February between 8 and 81s. Free Bombay Harbour. The ch reason of decline is heavy arrivals expec by five steamers from Java with about 27½ bags during January. Calcutta and Kara markets were reported unsettled with sm fluctuations. Java market is reported stro owing improvement in Exchange and Chin buying and prices changed from 43 gild for January-February shipment A la business is reported being done in Java a London for India for near positions. day's rates for White Java December-Ja ary is 83s. 6d. F.B.H.; January-February 85s 4d F.B.H.

The following are th- Bazar prices stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 37-4-0 ex- [illegible]
hour. Stocks 90 000 bags [illegible]
Brown no stocks [illegible]
Soft Rs. 35-8-0 ex- [illegible]
hour. Stocks 30 000 bags [illegible]
Mauritius Rs. 37 [illegible]
Arrivals:— Mo[illegible]
Tuticli from Mauri[illegible]
Nawab from Java [illegible]

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I. R. WINDOW
for immediate
Suitable for all Railways in
Apply,—
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53, Sandhurst Road, G
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No.	Size of Press.	Types.	Price
1	12x10 in. Demy Qt. Size	1100	Rs. 25
2	9x6 in. Letter Size	1000	Rs. 15
3	7x4 in. Post Card Size	1000	Rs. 10
4	6x3 in. Visiting Card Size	800	Rs. 6

N.B.—¼ of the Value must accompany the order as an advance.

Trial orders are always welcomed by

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SATISFACTION in USING

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It is "very soothing," says **Pandit Prithinath.** "Of great medicinal efficacy," according to **Lokamanya Tilak.** "Refreshingly Cooling," says **the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjia;** and last, but not the least, says the **"Poet-Laureate"** of Asia, **Sir Rabindranath Tagore:—**

"The ladies of my family frequently use KUNTAL KAUMUDI TAILA."

Price per large Bottle, 14 Ans. only.

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216, Cornwallis St., CALCUTTA.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles

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An Indispensable Reinforcement

For the most noted professional Base Ball and Foot Ball players, Golfers, Tennis players and is being worn daily by many Physical directors and Athletes in Gymnasiums.

...Superiority of Champion. It has Elast...ige to hold it in at the sides, while ...ENTRE it is free from Rubber ...s (which only causes unnecessary ...re at wrong place) and it is made ... of Egyptian (softest) yarn which ...t that "soft as silk" feeling. It ...All Elastic Combination Support ...nd without rubber strands in

Price Rs. 4-8.

...also received large stock of other ...sory Bandages, Lady's Maternity ...esity Belts, Gentlemen's Suppor... Rubber Spongs Elastic and Spring ...for night and day use.

Chapman & Co.

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MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S CHALLENGE.

OLD ELECTION CRY OF "BOLSHEVIKS!"

MORE PROMISES.

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing a gathering of Liberals at Manchester Refrom Club in mail week, described the record of the Coalition Government as the greatest work for social reform carried through by any Government. He referred to the coming Home Rule Bill, for which he said Unionists were prepared to make sacrifices, and as a Free Trader defended the Anti Dumping Bill.

"What," he asked, "is the alternative to the Coalition? Supposing our friends had the opportunity to-morrow of going to the electorate. What would happen?

"Is there anyone who would predict that there is any party in opposition, any party, any single party, I mean, who would get a majority? If not, how is the country going to be governed unless somebody coalesces with somebody else?

LABOUR AND LIBERALS.

The other day, Mr. Runciman, speaking in that neighbourhood, said there was no reason in the world why the best elements of the Labour Party and the best elements of the Liberal Party—he wondered whether that include the Liberal Coalitionists—should not be asked to work together cordially where there was ground for agreement. Quite right.

"Is there any reason why the best elements in the Liberal should not work with the best elements in the Unionist Party where there is agreement?

"You have got to work with somebody you don't agree with. Do we agree with everything in the Labour Party? If we do let us join them. The Labour Party programme is the nationalisation of all the means of production and distribution. It is a fundamental part of their creed. Do we accept that?

"BOLSHEVIKS!"

"There are amongst the Labour Party, no doubt, very moderate men, but there are Socialists, there are Syndicalists, there are Direct Actionists, there are Sovietists, there are Bolsheviks. You say you will pick and choose. You will go to them and say, 'We will work with him, and we will work with him, that is another man we will work with.' Do you think they are going to do it?

"When people talk like that it shows they have no sense of reality. Here is a party that has ceased to be a mere group, whose main function is to swell a majority. It has become the second great alternative party.

THE NEW CHALLENGE.

"Every period in the history of our country and of the world has its own special challenge. The challenges of twenty, ten, and even five years ago have waxed dim. They are far off; the war has drowned them.

"There is a new challenge, a new challenge to civilisation. What is it? It is fundamental; it affects the whole fabric of society as we know it: its commence, its trade, its industry, its finance, its social order, all are involved in it.

"There are those who maintain that the prosperity and strength of the country have been built up by the stimulating and invigorting appeal to individual impulse— to individual action. That is one view. The State must educate, the State must assist, where necessary the State must control, where necessary the State must shield the weak against the arrogance of the strong; but life springs from individual impulse and energy.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

"That is one view. What is the other? That private enterprise is a failure, tried and found wanting, a complete failure a cruel failure; it must be rooted out, and the community must take charge as a community to produce, to distribute, as well as to control.

"Those are great challenges for us to decide. We say that the ills of private enterprise can be averted. They say they cannot, no ameliorative, no palliative, no restrictive, no remedial measure will avail, these evils are inherent in the system, they are the fruit of the tree, and you must cut it down.

"The business of those who believe in the essential virtue of private enterprise is to remove its evils in order to strengthen it."

"Unemployment, with its injustice for the man who seeks and thirsts for employment, begs for labour and cannot get it, and who is punished for failure he is not responsible for by the stravation of his children, is something that private enterprise ought to remedy for its own sake. Sweating, slums, the sense of semi-slavery in labour must go.—The "Daily Herald."

SAHIBZADA AFTAB A. KHAN.

RESIGNS INDIA COUNCIL.

The "Leader" writes:—

We understand that Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan has resigned his membership of the India Council on the ground of ill-health. We regret the resignation, and much more the reason for it. Mr. Aftab Ahmad's health suffered seriously in England and that was the reason why he came away here in September. His resignation is a serious loss to the country. One of the most straightforward of men he did his duty in the India Council with independence and a singleminded desire to promote the well-being and advancement of his countrymen. We hope his health will soon improve, and enable him to resume his public duties.

Opinions of the Day

Moderates and Reform Act.

"The Hindoo".—The fact is that the Moderates realise but little the importance of securing the liberty of the subject. Warm sympathisers of political progress though they may be, they have kept themselves too much aloof from the field of battle and too near to the camp of the opponent not to pay heed to his baits and his propaganda—to appreciate the heavy cost that the actual participants in it have had to make. It is no wonder that they are unable to rate the need for a declaration of rights at the same worth as the Nationalists do. Hence it comes to pass that Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and his party set so much store by the Reform Act. They say that they could influence the Government to a greater degree now than before and it is Government by influence that they seem to have set their heart upon. What wonder, then, that they are satisfied? It is no matter of concern for them that far too important matters have been left for rules to be framed to use the enphemistic official phraseology for the bureaucracy, by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Government of India. Nor do they seem to view with any anxiety the provision in the Bill that confers the power of making permanent laws on the Executive, subject only to ratification or disallowance by the Secretary of State. If one remembers how easily the Secretary of State yields to the Government of India's threats and adjurations, one will know how to value his supervision. Nor do the other serious defects in the Reform Act, clearly pointed out by Pandit Motilal Nehru, seem to trouble the Moderates much. For them it is sufficient to have an elected majority in the Council, some powers of control over the administration, some Indian ministers of equal status with the Executive Councillors and a few concessions of this nature which, though a good deal showy, contain but little substance.

Rs. 20,000,000!

"New India".—We read with watering mouths the following announcement in connection with the Rockefeller Institute of New York:

The gift of a further £2,000,000 to the Rockefeller Institute by the founder, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, is announced to-day. The institute, which was founded in 1901, has become the largest endowed establishment in the world for medical research. It had already received from Mr. Rockefeller successive gifts to the amount of £5,500,000 and real estate valued at £500,000. The scientific staff numbers 65, and in addition there are 310 persons employed in technical and general services.

The latest gift will enable research to be conducted in new fields in biology, chemistry, and physics, as well as in medicine itself, and the study of practical problems relating to disease in men and animals.

Cannot our Temples embark on an educational campaign on sufficiently modern lines with some of their wealth? With the Temples behind us and supporting us, the problem of free and compulsory education might soon be solved.

Ignorant Criticism of Congress.

"The Bengalee".—Its partisan complexion was again conspicuous in the attitude of the President in regard to the Reform Act. Let the President say what he may, from the Congress platform, the fact is indisputable that there is a considerable and a growing volume of public opinion in support of the Reform Act. To ignore it or to go against it deprives any organization of the moral right to represent united India. The President has given a lead to the Congress which if it follows will emphasize its character as a sectional organization. The President says in substance, "We don't reject the Reform Act; nor do we accept it." To that our reply is "Reject you cannot, any more than you can reject the Penal Code or the Criminal Procedure Code; for it is the law of the land. You unwillingly acquiesce in the Reform Act, and you cannot therefore work it with a good-will. What is more, instead of consolidating what you have got, by good and solid work, you want to start an agitation at once, and create an atmosphere of unrest, fatal to the successful working of the new Act." This is an attitude from which we wholly dissent. It is mischievous, and it does not represent the sense of the country.

Amnesty—Criminal Stupidity!

"The Statement".—Unless Mr. Montagu has learned nothing during his term of office he must know that, if any so-called political offenders are detained, Indian newspapers and legislators will never rest until these also have been set at liberty. We can imagine beforehand those fierce tirades against narrow minded bureaucrats who seek to defeat the gracious magnanimity of the King-Emperor. What can the Viceroy do against this clamour? He will be indeed foolish to attempt a show of firmness when he can easily anticipate that some fine morning on Mr. Montagu's birthday or some other auspicious occasion, a decree may come forth from Caesar in Whitehall ordering the release of the enthusiast with four murders to his credit. The discouragement which this foolish and dangerous Amnesty will give to the police must not be overlooked. The plan by which the anarchists were foiled in their campaign of murder and robbery was a marvel of simplicity and ingenuity. It achieved an almost miraculous success. Seldom, if ever, has a secret conspiracy been so thoroughly out-manoeuvred. For many months police officers have enjoyed a close time, and the mofussil has been freed from the torch of the dacoit. All this admirable work is to be upset, and the police are once more to carry their lives in their hands. Protest against this criminal stupidity is presumably useless, but Mr. Montagu should know that if in the future police officers are again shot in Chowringhee or Chitpore Road, their blood will be on his head.

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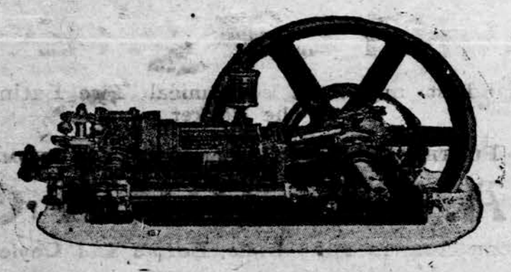

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Mr. Banaji,

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Toys. Sundries. Piece goods. Papers.

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M. H. DINSHAW & Co.,

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BOMBAY CHURCH SERVICES.

2nd Sunday after Christmas Jan. 4, 1920.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), in C. Hymns 62, 59, 312, 69, Nazareth 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 Evensong and Sermon. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-30 a.m. Morning Prayer; 8 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m. Urdu Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m. Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—English Services—6 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon; Collection for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—10 a.m. Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays). Rev. J. Martyn in charge.

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m. Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Oomarkhadi.—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon (Mara-Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gejerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—No services during October.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi) and (Gujarathi), 7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Gujarathi Service; 5 p.m. Urdu Evensong and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Marathi Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses; 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.: Evening Service 6 p.m. (Week days: 6-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6 p.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass 5-30, 7 8 and 9 a.m. Evening Service at 6 o'clock.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Mass; 8-30 a.m. High Mass; 6-30 p.m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Sunday Services. Masses at 5 a.m., 6-30 a.m., 7-45 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra.—7 a.m. Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—6 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Benediction.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

The Church of Immaculate Concention, Mount Poinsur, Borivli.—Mass 8-30 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m. Morning Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m. Marathi Service 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m. Morning Service Byculla; 9-30 a.m. Sunday School Parel; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m. Sunday School; 9-45 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m. Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m. Sunday School; 4-30 p.m. Marathi Service.

Bombay Y. M. C. A.—12-15 p.m. Bible Study Class; 9 p.m. Song Service.

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St. Peter's Armenian Church.—8 a.m. Matins; 9-30 a.m. Holy Mass.

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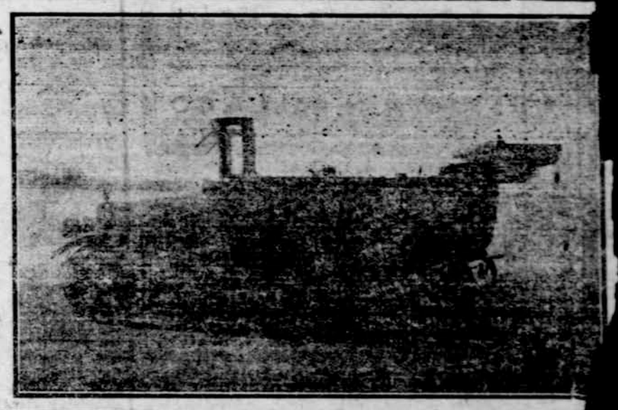

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ed in the Reform Scheme. The women are very much alive to political questions, they attend public meetings in large numbers, and they take a keen interest in what is going on around them, as can be seen from the different events which have happened not only in the cities, but also in the rural districts.

SOUTHBOROUGH FRANCHISE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Report of the Committee has caused bitter disappointment among the women of India, and especially in this Presidency. The women of Bombay met in a protest meeting in many hundreds and we had speeches from women speakers in five different languages. A resolution of protest was unanimously passed, and eleven cables were sent to prominent people in England, including the Secretary of State for India.

We feel that the arguments brought forward by the Committee are untenable in the light of criticism; that enough pains have not been taken to do even bare justice to women, but preconceived notions of women's inferiority have been the cause of the total rejection of Indian women from the electorates. Not only have they not been given a fair chance, but some injustice is done to women who have been honoured for their intelligence and capacity by public bodies. One or two instances will suffice. There are two ladies at present Honorary Fellows of the Bombay University one a British lady M.A., the other the first Indian lady doctor M.D. of London —two women honoured by the University for their inteligence and capacity. They have had the right to vote for the member returned by the University to the Legislative Council; henceforth if the Committee's Recommendations about women are accepted they will lose this right. Of course, numerically their votes do not count much, but it is the principle of equal opportunities and rights that we consider, and these ladies are the representatives of the intelligentsia of the women of the Presidency. When Lord Sinha was created a peer, why India rejoiced? Not because there was *one* Indian peer, but because the principle of equal opportunities and rights was established. Besides if women are excluded from the higher vote, how can capable women take their seats on the Municipality or District Board in the Presidency—a right which has just been granted to them by the Bombay Provincial Legislative Council—how can those women help feeling the stigma of inferiority cast upon their sex which the refusal of a vote implies, while their men clerks or chauffeurs, who may pay Rs. 120 as rent p.a., can, if they wish, have the right. In what way do the social conditions prevent women from exercising the vote for the Legislative Councils, when they do not prevent qualified women from becoming Municipal Councillors?

WHY DO WE DEMAND THE VOTE?

1. We claim it first on the grounds of the equality of men and women. Women of India form just as important a half as men, and their sex merely should not disqualify them from taking part in public life—when they possess the other qualifications required of the men.

It has been recognised now in all progressive countries that the sex barrier has been a mistake, is out of date, unworthy of the times, a relic of past days when might was above right; all progressive nations are trying down these artificial barriers, and calling women to co-operate with the men in the welfare of the State. Why should India lag behind others in this respect, create an artificial sex barrier where one does *not* exist, and thus brand Indian women as inferior to their sisters in other countries.

The Government ought not to commit the same mistake as was made in England at the time of the Reform Bill of 1832 and the Bills, of excluding women from political power, a course which led to very great bitterness and created great disparity between the education of men and women. We women are now in the happy position of being able to start our political education on the basis of equality. There is no reason whatever why women should not also be given that right of education along with the men, instead of having to wait an indefinite number of years, falling behind the men, and then starting a fresh campaign of agitation which might ruffle the progress of Responsible Government in its initial stages—a step which would, in our opinion, be a grievous mistake. According to the proposed conditions which are based on property—at least a million women would be enfranchised, but that number would be quite sufficient to start with. We are of opinion that if literacy had also been made a qualification, we should have been a substantial number of women voters, and it would also have been a great impetus to acquire education. As it is, and at present, even graduates are debarred from voting.

Vote also has an educative value. The vote will give women a keener interest in what is now about, and to take part in politics which otherwise they would not do. There are many reforms which women desire if they had the power. Education, child welfare, housing, etc., would receive the attention they deserve from the fact because women do not make their voice heard, and they cannot do so adequately as they have the vote; the voting power is the basis of all rights and is the one thing needful. The men in England did not have political knowledge before the Reform of 1867; it was only after the Grant of the franchise that important reforms in education, poor law, etc., were made. Indian women consider "service" as their duty—service in the house, family and state, and no barrier should be imposed on their willingness to serve and improve the condition of the country.

It is maintained by the Government in their Educational Reports that they are very solicitous about the education and progress of the women of India. Yet they are keeping back the very reforms which, more than anything else, will hasten the progress of women's education; for if women get the vote they can use it to do away with social disabilities which may exist, and the more men and women co-operate together the better for the country.

AN UNJUST PLEA.

"Social conditions of India make the Grant of the Franchise to Women premature and unpractical."

This plea of the Committee to exclude women is not just. The "social conditions" are not the same in all parts of India. The "purdah system" does not exist in the whole of India, only in some parts, and it is not right or just that women in one part of India should be made to suffer because women in other parts of the country are supposed not to be ready yet for the vote. What would people of England think if they were asked to wait for a Reform just because Scotland or Ireland was not ready to receive it and India is many times larger than Great Britain. We are of opinion that even in the purdah districts the social conditions are not so stringent as to make it impossible for women to take an intelligent interest in public life. Indian women are noted for their commonsense and judgment which is developed by constantly managing with tact large families. The very fact that a woman lives in purdah does not prevent her from taking intelligent interest and part in public life. Who would say that the Begum of Bhopal is not capable or does not take interest in political affairs. This lady is in purdah, but she rules her state with great ability and attends the Ruling Chiefs' Conference at Delhi and makes speeches there. This is not the exception, there are many women estate holders in their own right, who manage their business with great capacity, though remaining in purdah. We are strongly of opinion that the purdah is not such an impassable barrier as the Report states. As to its being "premature", it is no more so in the case of women than in the case of men. It is not premature in the case of women who already exercise the Municipal vote, and there would be no difficulty in their exercising the higher right.

GIVE THEM A TRIAL.

It would not be "unpractical" for women to exercise the vote, there would be no difficulty whatsoever in non-purdah districts; no special arrangements need be made for women voters. Even in places where the purdah system prevails, women who hold land and pay taxes will not be slow to avail themselves of the right. This is a permissive, not a compulsory measure, and only those women who wish to have the facilities will avail themselves of the vote. But how can the Committee judge what the effect will be without giving women even a trial? If women are given the opportunity, we are confident that they will rise to the occasion and show their fitness. In districts where the purdah system exists the vote would hardly be a realiy.

IN DISTRICTS WHERE THE PURDAH SYSTEM EXISTS THE VOTE WOULD HARDLY BE A REALITY.

We have already pointed out that the purdah system does not prevail in the whole of India. The vote usually will be exercised by women who possess high qualifications and education, and usually these women have broken the purdah; others will soon give it up—the vote will be an impetus to do so.

Even if the vote is not exercised for some years to come, that is no argument for withholding the right. It is stated in the Report that in many districts not more than 40 per cent. of the men vote; according to the above argument the men also ought not to be given the vote. Whether or not there are many women who will exercise the right at first, we do not look at numbers, we stand for a principle; neither numbers nor sex should count, only fitness should be taken into consideration.

The Committee cannot say that in non-purdah districts the vote "will hardly be a reality." Women in big towns, especially in Bombay and Madras, are taking a keen interest in the affairs of the city, and they are sure to exercise the higher vote intelligently. Even if it is granted to a couple of thousand women, it will remove the stigma of inferiority from the whole of womankind.

Experience of all countries shows that when the franchise is extended to new electorates it takes some years before they get into the habit of exercising the right. It will be the same in India; there is no reason why the Committee should conjure up vague fears about women's franchise "not being a reality"—in a few years the women will get used to it. Even in enlightened England all women do not exercise the vote. Franchise questions are always complex, but that is no reason why they should not be attempted. Even if women get the vote, say twenty years hence and they are bound to have it sooner or later—they will take just as much time to get used to the electoral machinery—perhaps even more, because there will be great disparity between the political education of men and women, and they would miss the cooperation of their men. Hence the fear is baseless and shews strange lack of historic insight.

CONSERVATIVE FEELING WOULD BE AGAINST THE EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE.

Conservative feeling—if by that is meant old-fashioned opinion—in all countries has been against reforms, whether for men or for women, whether brought forward by Government or by the peoples representatives. The Reform Bill of 1832 would never have been passed if the Government had been deterred by Conservative opposition. Even as late as 1917, many Conservatives were against the extension of the franchise to women or to lower it for men, yet the last reform bill was carried through by Government. The Government need not look only to the Conservative feeling, for there is a strong feeling among the educated and thinking men of the country that it is necessary to extend the right to women. This has been demonstrated fully in many National assemblies—Provincial Conferences, National Congress. The educated men know that they cannot justly deny the rights to women when they are fighting for rights of Self-Government. Educated opinion ought to count just as much as conservative opinion.

UNTRUE ALLEGATION.

The women themselves do not want the vote.

This allegation also is not true, as the women are awake to their rights and desire to have them. There is great desire in many parts of India and many Women's Associations have been started, and they take an interest in what is happening in the country. Many requisitions had been sent by women from different parts of India to Provincial Conferences, the National Congress and lastly to the Southborough Committee, when it toured the country, that women should not be excluded from the Reform Scheme. It cannot be said that Indian women do not want the vote. The educated women and property holders are very keen that their rights should be safeguarded, and they know that the possession of a vote gives them the power to do so.

Women are at the present stage of Indian history, the most important factor, and far the most potent influence for good or evil as you care to use them. Attempt to reform without the cooperation of women, and you are simply raising a paper fabric on foundations of sand; the power of an Indian woman in her house is immense. By refusing the reform you are putting the Indian women further back into purdah, and you will make her more conservative than she is, and reform after reform will be useless. Make her believe that her help is wanted and welcome, make it possible for her to get the vote and you will have an ally who will be of greater use to reform and of greater motive power than many men, because not only will she influence present voters, but it is she who will train the children as they grow up.

Indian women are not in the habit of clamouring aloud for anything, and that is perhaps the reason why they escaped the attention of the Committee; but they cannot with consistency ignore the Congress resolutions, women's requisitions, and say that there is no demand for the extension of the franchise to women.

Besides, it is the duty of every true Government to make a reform which is good for the country, whether there is little or no demand for it. There was no demand for railways or telegraphs or other inventions; why did the Government give these to the people? But, both Indian men and women demand the extension, and we hope the Committee will give its favourable attention to it.

The following is a brief account of the work done in England by Mrs. and Miss Tata, representatives of the women of Bombay and the 45 Branches of the Women's Indian Association, in connection with the franchise for the women of India.

September, 7.—Harrowgate. Meeting at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, Mrs. A. C. Duckorth in the Chair. We are very thankful to Mrs. Besant for giving us a chance to speak, and for allowing us to put in this meeting between two of her public lectures.

September, 10.—Edinburgh. An address to the members at a reception given to Mrs. Besant. Theosophical Society Hall. Major D. Graham-Pole in the Chair.

September, 13.—Glasgow. A public meeting held at the MacLellan Galleries. We are very thankful to Mrs. John M. Crosthwaite, ex-president of the Glasgow Women's International League, for arranging this successful meeting for us at the short notice of four days, and for taking the Chair. A Resolution in favour of the grant of the franchise to the women of India put before the meeting passed unanimously and forwarded to the members of the Joint Select Committee.

September 14.—Glasgow. Public meeting under the Glasgow Study Circle. Mr. Robert Shanks in the Chair. It was a very well attended meeting, the audience following the question keenly as was seen from the many quetsions asked after the address. A Resolution passed unanimously and sent to the Committee.

September 17.—Newcastle. Drawing Room meeting at the House of Dr. Ethel Williams, M. D. President of the Newcastle W. I. L.

September, 23.—Newcastle. Public Meeting at the Kinnaird Hall. Dr. Ethel Williams in the Chair. Resolution passed unanimously.

We are very thankful to Dr. Williams for getting us a very successful meeting in spite of her many engagements and professional work and for very kindly offering us hospitality.

September, 27.—Birkenhead. Meeting of women citizens at a reception given to Mrs. Billinge, Theosophical Society Rooms.

September 28.—Birkenhead. Beechcroft Settlement Adult School. Many questions asked which shewed the people followed the speech closely. Resolution passed unanimously.

September, 29.—Liverpool. An address to the Council of the Liverpool Women Citizens Association. Councillor Eleanor Rathbone in the Chair.

October, 1.—Birkenhead. Public meeting under the Birkenhead Women Citizens Association. Mrs. Van Gruisen in the Chair. Resolution passed unanimously. We are very thankful to Mrs. A. C. Duckworth for kindly arranging these meetings and very kindly offerng us hospitality.

October, 1.—28.—London. Private interview with different suffrage associations, interviews with press representatives, etc.

October, 28.—London. 11 a.m. An address to the Council of the National Union of Women of Gt. Britain and Ireland. Lady Emmott in the Chair. Resolution passed, and sent up to the Executive Committee of the Union, where it was passed with only one dissenting voice, and sent up to the Joint Select Committee.

October, 28.—London. 3 p.m. Mothers' Meeting (Friends Mission) Memorial Hall.

October, 28.—Brighton. 8 p.m. Public Meeting under the Congregationalist

(Continued on page 18.)

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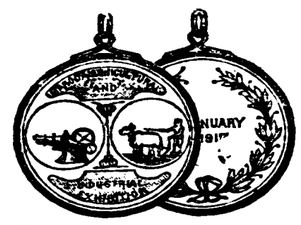

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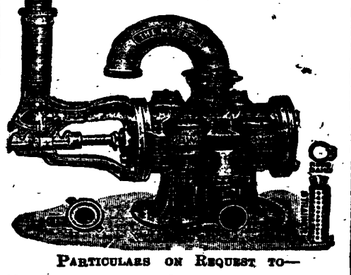
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ENFRANCHISMENT OF INDIAN WOMEN.

(Continued from page 17.)

Church. Rev. Shergold in the Chair. Resolution passed unanimously.

October, 29.—London. Adult School, Memorial Hall.

October, 30.—London. Bedford Ladies' College Social and Political Union. The Principal of the College in the Chair. We are very thankful to the Principal for kindly giving us the opportunity of putting our case before the lady students.

October, 31.—London. A short address to the annual council of the Women's International League, Mrs. Swanisk in the Chair. We are very thankful to the Council of the W. I. L. for inviting us to speak at their meeting and for passing the Resolution.

November 4.—London. Westfield Ladies' College Social and Political Union.

November, 6.—Public Meeting under the Unitarian Church. Unitarian Hall, Wood Green, Mr. J. Fisher in the Chair. Resolution passed unanimously.

November 8.—Adult School (Wesleyan Mission) Cathall Rd. Mrs. Astley in the Chair. Resolution passed unanimously.

November, 10.—Croydon. Meeting under the Croydon W. I. L. Mrs. Turner in the Chair. Resolution passed unanimously also sent to the new M. P. of Croydon.

We are very thankful to Mrs. Duncan Harris for kindly offering us hospitality.

November 12.—London. Holloway Women's Co-operative Guild. Mrs. Savory in the Chair. Resolution passed unan.

November, 14.—London. Public meeting at the Queen's Hall, arranged by the Women's International League. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in the Chair. Resolution passed unanimously.

November 19.—London. New Crossgate Men's Co-operative Guild. The Women's Guild also invited.

November, 20.—London. Meeting under the British Dominions Women Citizens Union. Miss Ruth Atkinson in the Chair. We are thankful to the Union for sending a very good letter and resolution to the Joint Select Committee on behalf of the women of India.

November, 26.—A meeting of the members of the House of Commons to hear the case of the women of India and what the Parliament should do for them. Major J. W. Hills. M. P. in the Chair. We are very thanful to Major Hills for having given us this chance of putting the views and aspirations of the women of India before the M. P's.

December, 1.—Committee Room meeting at the House of Commons, kindly arranged by Major J. W. Hills M. P. We were very glad to see many prominent ladies of the different Womens' Associations, and are thankful for supporting our cause by their presence. Though the number of M.P's who attended the meeting was small, on account of an important debate in the House, those who attended took keen interest in the question. We are thankful to the Honorable members, the ladies and gentlemen who helped us to bring the women's question before the M.P's.

RESOLUTIONS AT PUBLIC MEETINGS,

The following resolutions were passed by the undermentioned public meetings and associations, and sent to the Joint Select Committee, after the case for the women franchise in India had been put before them by Mrs. H. A. Tata and Miss M. T. Tata, B.A., (Hon.) Cobden Club Medallist, Fellow of the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Representatives of the women of Bombay and the 45 branches of the Womens' Indian Association.

ASSOCIATIONS.

The National Council of women of Great Britain and Ireland.

The annual council of the Womens International League. Great Britain.

The British Dominions Women Citizens Union.

The Womens Freedom League.

International Womens Suffrage Alliance.

Brighton and Hove Womens Enfranchisement Society.

National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

Holloway Womens Co-operative Guild.

Adult School (Wesleyan Mission) Cothall Road.

New Crossgate Mens Co-operative Guild.

Liverpool Women Citizens Association.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Glasgow, Public Meeting at the McLellan Galleries.

Glasgow, Public Meeting under the Glasgow Study Circle.

Newcastle, Public Meeting at the Kinnaird Hall.

Birkenhead, meeting of women citizens.

Brighton, Public Meeting under the Congregationalist Church.

Wood Green, Public Meeting under the Unitarian Church.

Croydon, Public Meeting under the Womens International League.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

"That the Headquarters Committee of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance view with the greatest sympathy the demand of Indian Women for a measure of enfranchisement."

Womens International League.—

"That this Council urges the Government to grant to Indian women in the proposed Reform Bill equal political and educational status with men, so that the principle of equal human rights, so slowly recognised in our own country, may be adopted immediately in our Eastern Empire.

"That the National Council of the women of Great Britain and Ireland approve of the principle of equality in the citizenship of men and women, urges that the proposals in the present Bill for the enfranchisement of men should be extended to women possessing the same qualifications, so that popular government India may start without any sex disability."

Brighton and Hove Women's Enfranchisement Society.

"This Committee resolves that if the franchise be granted to the men of India it should be granted on the same terms to women."

Resolution Passed at the Queens Hall Public Meeting, November, 14.

"That this meeting protests against the introduction in the Government of India Bill of a Special disqualification for otherwise qualified women only on account of their sex, a clause hitherto unknown in India, and demands that any extension of the franchise in India shall include women on equal terms with men."

"That this meeting approving of the equality in the citizenship of men and women, urges that in the Government of India Bill, women having the same qualifications as men should be included in the franchise proposals; so that popular Government in India may start without any sex disability."

BOMBAY WOMEN'S FRANCHISE COMMITTEE CABLE.

16, Tavistock Square, W. C. L.
30th November, 1919.

Dear Sir,

I am asked by the Bombay Womens Franchise Committee to bring the following cable (received by me on the 29th November) to your notice.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1919.

"Bombay Womens Franchise Committee unanimously decided religious neutrality entirely unaffected by women's franchise.

Circulate this if necessary.—(Mrs.) Petit."

President of the Bombay Women's public meeting and President of the Committee.

This Standing Committee was formed by the women of Bombay (of all classes and nationalities) assembled in public meeting to help to carry on the franchise work in England, with full powers to decide urgent questions in the name of the women of Bombay, when the time would be too short to call a public meeting. You will see that the cable is an answer to the Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill from the women of Bombay.

We shall be obliged if you will kindly publish it in the next issue of your paper.

I remain,
Faithfully yours,
HERABAI A. TATA.
Representative of the Women of Bombay and 45, Branches of Women's Indian Association.

BRITISH DOMINIONS WOMEN CITIZENS' UNION'S SYMPATHY.

The following is the letter sent by the Secretary of the British Dominions Women Citizens. Union.

19, Buckingham Street,
October, 21st, 1919.

To the Chairman,
Joint Select Committee,
Government of India Bill,
House of Lords.

Sir,

I am authorised by the constituent societies of this Union to write to you on the following subject:—

With the single exception of South Africa, we are all enfranchised citizens of the Empire. We know by experience as well by theory that equality between men and women is fundamental to the well being of every state. The women of South Africa are within measurable distance of securing the recognition of this principle as regards their own parliament.

We therefore venture to inform you that in the four great Self-Governing Dominions of the Empire, women have but one opinion as regards the right of Indian women to the same electoral rights as men.

We are all aware that as Self-Governing Dominions, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and Canada have no voice in the internal affairs of any other part of the Empire, but the principle for which we contend has been recognised by the League of Nations. It is impossible that the British Empire, itself a League of Nations within the greater League can take a lower stand.

We therefore beg that in the truest most far reaching interests of the Empire, the Joint Select Committee will secure that the Government of India Bill shall include the granting of the franchise to the women of India on the terms as it is to be granted to men.

Signed on behalf of the Constituent Societies of the British Dominions Women Citizens Union.

H. C. NEWCOMB,
Hony. Secretary.

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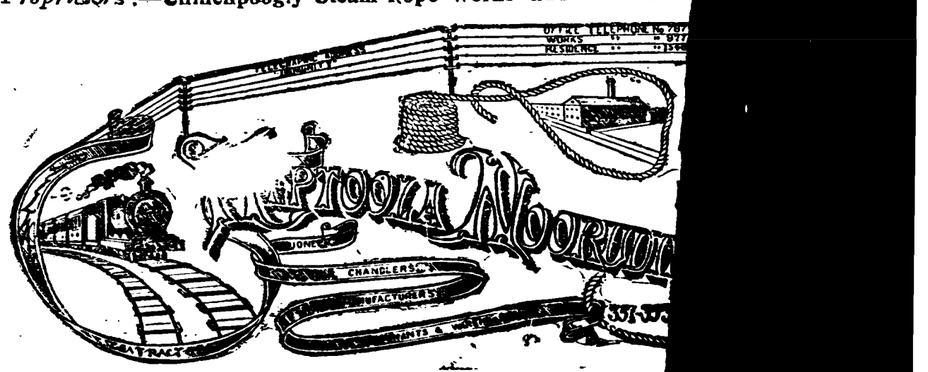

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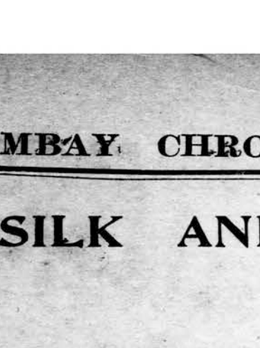

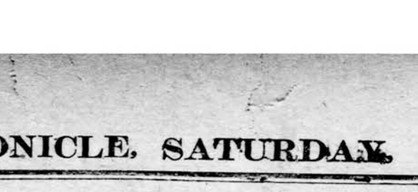

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